CAUGHT RED-HANDED

. . . when he tried to get by without shaving

EMBARRASSMENT is a steep price to pay for one day's neglect—but that isn't the only penalty exacted by careless shaving habits. Heart-rending letters in our files—true stories by the thousand—prove that one man after another has lost even his job because he failed to shave regularly and well. When faced with these facts—isn't a man foolish to neglect shaving, or to use indifferent shaving methods!

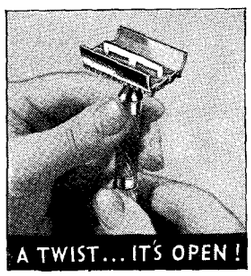
The Gillette "Blue Blade"—especially made to shave tender faces gently—positively will give you greater satisfaction than you have ever before experienced. The finest steel obtainable is examined electro-magnetically for hidden flaws—then hardened in electric furnaces where the temperature is automatically controlled in accordance with the exact requirements of the metal. Grinding, honing and stropping are automatic—inspection the most rigid known. Anchor-wrapping with four binders of wax protects the super-keen edges from damage in shipping.

Have the best shaves of your life. Get the benefit of equipment and skill that are unequaled anywhere. Slip a Gillette "Blue Blade" in your razor tomorrow.

Reputable merchants give you what you ask for. In stores where substitution is practised—INSIST ON

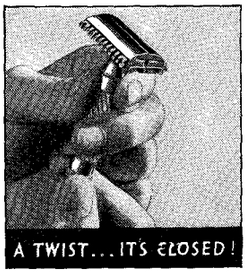
GILLETTE BLUE BLADES

NOW 5 for 25¢ • 10 for 49¢



The ARISTOCRAT
—New Gillette
One Piece Razor

The Aristocrat is all one piece, no loose parts. Heavily plated with 24-Karat gold and guaranteed a lifetime. Price $4 complete in smart leather case with 10 Gillette "Blue Blades."



The Literary Digest

for April 27, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 17 WHOLE NO. 2349

Copyright, 1935, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

* * *

CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

Topics of the Day 5
In Brief Review 6
House Passes Social-Security Bill 8
Following Through With the News 8
Financing Governments 8
News and Comment From the National Capital 13
They Stand Out From the Crowd 26
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action 43

FOREIGN COMMENT

Topics of the Day Abroad 9
Stricken Formosa 10
Mussolini Vows Not to Break the Peace 11
"Dictatorship" Irks Puerto Rico 12
Nazi Growth in Holland 12
England's Census Facts 12

CURRENT OPINION 14

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Kites, Wires, and Safety 3
Earth's New "Radio Roof" 3
Testing Full-Sized Air-Planes in Wind-Tunnels. 16
Recording Rhythmic "Brain-Waves" 17
Science Snap-Shots 17

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

School Bible Ban Sought 3
"Movie Moguls" Cleaning Up the Screen 18
Priest, Rabbi, and Dixie Hospitality 19
In the News 19

LETTERS AND ART

Puppets Invade *Mickey Mouse's* Domain 20
O'Neill Begins Another Marathon 28
New Electric Organ 28
Among the Outstanding Books 30
On the Current Screen 34

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 3
Contributors to This Issue 3
Topics in Brief 35
From Our Readers to Our Readers 42
The Spice of Life 44

PLAYING THE GAME

The Culbertson-Sims Bridge-Match 25
Shot-Putter From the Cane-Brakes 36
The Dark Mystery of Race-Track Betting 38
Whitney Not Through 38
Sport Shots 39

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Wall Street Sentiment is More Cheerful 40
Chemical Leadership 41
Don'ts for Brokers 41

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00 six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879 Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ambiguous.—"E. S.," New York City.—This word, when used of persons to mean "wavering or uncertain as to course or conduct; hesitating, doubtful," is now obsolete. But it can be used of persons, oracles, etc., in the sense of "using words of doubtful or double meaning," and it has been employed in this manner by such writers as Knox (1566), Dryden (1700), Pope (1725), and Swinburne (1864).

egocentric.—"W. R. V.," Chicago, Ill.—This word is defined: "Concerning or regarding the self as the center of all things; self-centered." The pronunciation is *eg"o-* (or *i"go-*) *sen'trik*—first *e* as in *get* (or first *i* as in *police*), *o* as in *obey*, second *e* as in *get*, final *i* as in *habit*.

malice aforethought.—"F. J. R.," New York City.—The phrase "malice aforethought" is used sometimes in law as a translation of the Anglo-French *malice purpensé* or *prepense*. An early example of its use occurs in the Acts of Parliament of Edward VI. (1547). In those days and later "malice prepense" designated "premeditated malice; hence, a wrong or an injury planned beforehand and deliberately carried out."

quality.—"M. R.," Oswego, N. Y.—Much depends on the meaning given to the word *quality* in order to settle the point raised. *Quality* has meant and, to some persons, still means that aspect of a thing when its condition, nature, and properties are considered. *Quality* embraces all the attributes of a thing excepting quantity and relation. By James Mill *quality* was used as "the generical name of everything in objects for which a separate notation is required." Speaking of color, we say *quality* means purity or truth of hue. So we may say, "Quality *connotes* good taste," which means a thing that has *quality* is in good taste. But the construction, while it is defensible, is strained, for it is the *good taste* that actually implies quality or class.

Taking the phrase submitted—"Quality demands good taste"—*quality*, which may be good, bad, or indifferent, special or common, leaves one wondering what is meant. The use of goods of good quality shows sound sense, but when in construction the taste of a person is subordinated to the quality of goods, the cart is put before the horse. The personal should always prevail over the impersonal in good English.

so, sol.—"A. H. C.," Hopkinsville, Ky.—There is a tendency in some quarters to adopt the form *so* as the name of the fifth note in the diatonic scale, but this tendency seems to be, in music, what a vulgarism or slang is in speech; it is not used by careful persons.

School Bible Ban Sought

The Freethinkers of America and Joseph Lewis, President, have instituted a suit in the New York State Supreme Court "to stop the reading of the Bible and the existence of religiously controlled societies in our public schools" in order "to uphold the American principle of the separation of Church and State."

The complaint recites that Protestants, Catholics, and Jews disagree, and that "for several centuries the said three sects hated and murdered each other in their controversies over said Bibles, but now are not allowed by secular law to murder each other, tho the controversies and religious hatreds are quite as vocal as ever."

Kites, Wires, and Safety

The historic kite is a dangerous plaything in this day of high-tension wires, motor-traffic, and tall telephone-poles. Now that spring breezes tempt kite-flying youngsters forth to possible peril, *Safety Education* has offered this advice:

Never use a kite with metal ribs, tinsel tails, or wire string—danger from high-voltage lines is too great. Don't climb poles or trees to knock down entangled kites. Never fly a kite near radio aerials, light, telephone, or trolley wires, or near high-voltage towers. Never run across streets or highways while flying a kite.

Earth's New "Radio Roof"

Like the layers of an onion, concentric shells of ionization enclose the earth, reflecting back to its surface the radio-waves sent out by broadcasting stations. To three such layers of ionization previously known, the United States Bureau of Standards has just added knowledge of a fourth, 450 miles high.

The new zone reflects signals of such high frequency that they pass through the lower ones. Radio-waves travel in straight lines. These mirror-like reflecting layers make long-distance broadcasting possible.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell continues his series of interviews with foreign statesmen for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

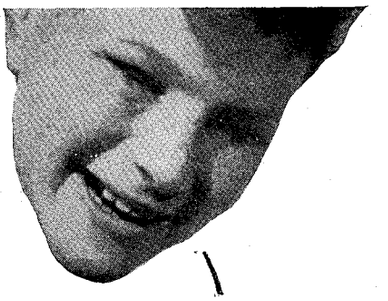
Alexander Klemin is a professor of aeronautical engineering at the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University.

Walter Malowan, Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union, won the 1935 New England Pair Championship.

William P. Sears, Jr., is an instructor in education at New York University.

Murray Tynan is Racing Editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Fred Wittner was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1931. Formerly a member of the New York *Herald Tribune* sports-staff, he is engaged in publicity work and free-lance writing.



"Say, Pop, what does MARFAK mean?"

Let us MARFAK your car

"You know what a chassis is, son? Well MARFAK is the stuff that keeps it from squeaking *twice as long* as ordinary grease can."

At Texaco Dealers, Texaco Stations and other places that treat cars right

FLORIDA'S OWN FRUITS

Delicious Table Confections. Guava - Orange - Tangerine - Lime - Papaya - Grapefruit - Mint - Pineapple - Kumquat.

JELLIES - MARMALADES - PRESERVES

We deliver one dozen 8 oz. jars to you for $3.75. Half dozen, $2. You name assortment. Send check, money order or stamps. Seven 3-cent stamps brings generous sample.

PRODUCTS OF FLORIDA CO., 121 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

All subjects—Fiction (Novel length), Verse, Business, Religion, Travel, Medicine, Science, World War, Professions, History, Politics, Sports, Humor, Miscellaneous. Prose (30,000 words up); Verse (book-size collections). Friendly reading free and prompt report.

Dept. D-3. DORRANCE & CO. Pubs., Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Your Family History

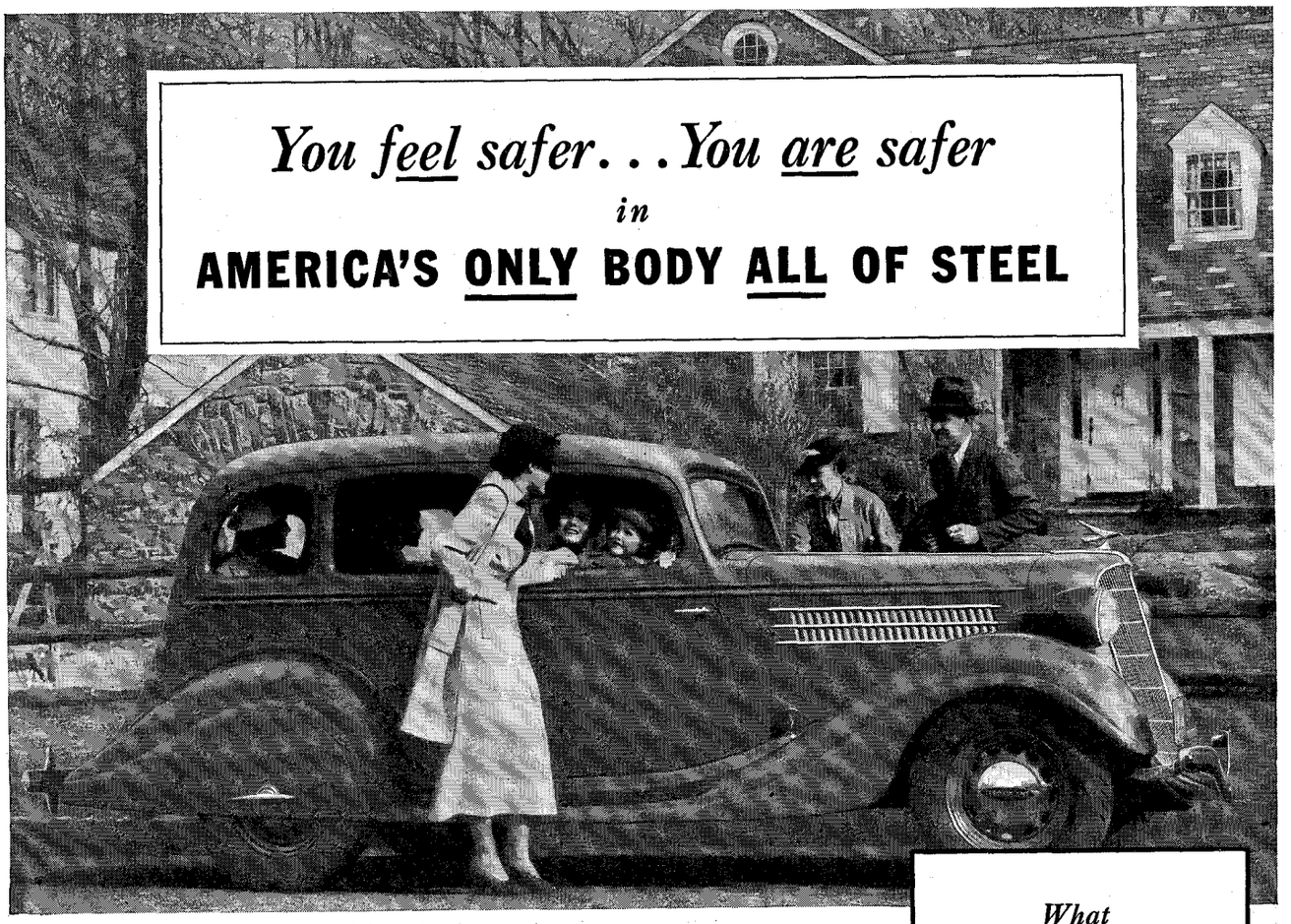
Family Histories, Pedigrees, and Genealogical Memoranda expertly traced from authentic English, Scottish and Irish Records. Heraldic researches made. Genealogical Research Bureau, 175, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 452-LA, Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Terraplane Special Sedan $655 f. o. b. Detroit (*rear wheel shields extra*)

Terraplane is the *only* lowest price car that is steel straight through—sides, floor, roof—over an inner structure also *all* of protecting steel

Hudson is America's *only* manufacturer building cars with bodies *all* of steel—giving you, even in the lowest priced Terraplane, the most rugged automobile construction ever known. But Terraplane gives you many other safety features not found in any other lowest price car.

There's the greater safety of big, Hudson Rotary-Equalized brakes! In police-supervised tests, these brakes cut *almost in half* the stopping distances that traffic experts call "perfect." They STOP you—*always*—in a short, *straight* line.

Owners of Terraplanes equipped with the Electric Hand find it an outstanding safety feature, too. Faster, smoother gear shifting, without taking your hands from the wheel or your eyes from the road.

The longer you drive a Terraplane, the more you will prize another great safety advantage—its lightning acceleration that whisks you out of traffic tangles.

Any Hudson and Terraplane dealer will be glad to have you make this simple test: Drive *any* other lowest price car—then drive a Terraplane. See what a thrilling difference there is in Terraplane *performance,* along with its greater *safety.*

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan
Hudson Motors of Canada, Limited, Tilbury, Ont.

What "BUILT *by* HUDSON" *Means*

Motors which Reid Railton—noted British engineer and designer of Sir Malcolm Campbell's "Blue Bird" racer—declares are "the best automobile motors built today."

Record-breaking performance . . . proved by scores of official A. A. A. records.

Ruggedness, proved as no other cars ever proved it, in the recent 175,000-mile Ruggedness Runs.

Economy in operation and upkeep, sworn to by thousands of owners, and proved again in nation-wide tests.

***The* ELECTRIC HAND**
An exclusive feature. Simpler, easier, safer driving, with both hands always on the wheel. All Terraplanes regularly equipped with conventional gear shift; with Electric Hand optional at small extra cost.

AND LOOK AT THE PRICES!

$585

and up for Terraplane . . . Hudson Six $695 and up . . . Hudson Eight $760 and up. All prices f.o.b. Detroit for closed models

NO OTHER LOWEST PRICE CAR GIVES YOU THE GREATER SAFETY OF
America's ONLY Bodies ALL of Steel
Big Hudson Rotary-Equalized Brakes
The Electric Hand (optional)
88-100 h.p. when traffic demands action
Road Balance—on highway curves

TERRAPLANE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Political Camp-Meetings: Republicans Plan Regional Conferences as Former President Hoover's Trip Excites Comment—Milo Reno's, Father Coughlin's, and La Follette Brothers' Groups Also Schedule Parleys—Breach Between Senator Long and Administration Widens

A half-dozen political powwows will make exhilarating war-medicine before next month has passed. A score or more of big chiefs, leather-lunged leaders from Right-Wing and Left-Wing camps, will rally their braves for battle.

We have just ended a period of public debate, symbolized by the Johnson-Long-Coughlin radio set-to. We are just entering a period of party conferences, dramatized by ex-President Herbert Hoover's zigzag trip from New York City to his flat-topped house on the Stanford University campus at Palo Alto, California.

Tongues wagged from the moment Mr. Hoover left Manhattan. Some called him a modern Paul Revere, speeding through the countryside to arouse Republicans, and Constitutionalists, generally, against the New Deal. Some, more cynical, saw him speeding to capture his Party's next Presidential nomination. But no politically-minded person disregarded him or his journey.

Relaxation—And Politics His first advertised stop was in Maryland, at Catoctin Manor, the 1,500-acre estate of his former secretary, Lawrence Richey, who is as discreet as he is energetic. There he fished, relaxed before a log fire, and, more important, talked politics.

Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland, fat and jolly, one of the few Republicans who breasted the Democratic tidal-wave in last November's elections, was there too. So was ruddy, white-haired Mark Sullivan, dean of Republican correspondents at Washington. So, also, was Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who, a few days later, was reelected President of the National Republican Club in New York City and roundly denounced the New Deal.

This Trip Stirs More Comment From Maryland Mr. Hoover traveled to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he met a number of Republicans, among them H. C. Odgen, an outstanding newspaper publisher. Columbus, Ohio, was the next stop, Chicago the next after that. So it went until, partly by train, partly by motor, the former President had completed his trip to Palo Alto.

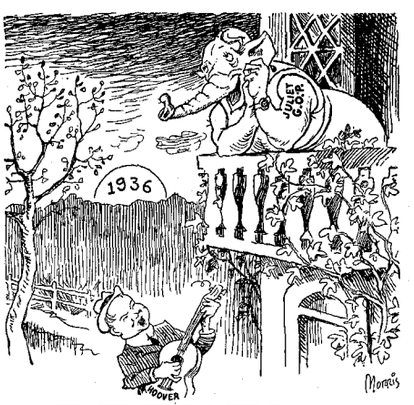
A year ago, Mr. Hoover made a similar trip through the West, motoring about 3,000 miles in seven States and conferring with dozens of prominent Republicans. That trip excited little comment; this one excited no end of it. In the interval between the two Mr. Hoover has written a book and a series of magazine articles against the New Deal, and has attacked it in detail and as a whole in several public statements. Little by little the titular leader of the Republican Party has been assuming the rôle of its actual leader as well.

Acme

Milo Reno

But tho his trip was the most noteworthy development of this period of conferences and conventions, it was by no means the only one. A number of Republican leaders have been traveling around the country at a great rate, putting their heads together here and there.

From Maryland, Colonel Roosevelt went to Washington, where he attended the Gridiron Club dinner, and, that same evening, met a number of nationally known Republicans at the home of his sister, the droll and canny Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth.



"Oh, Romeo, Romeo! *Wherefore Art Thou,* Romeo?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.

Other members of the Party that evening were Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who, like Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, is frequently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President; Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, who had been in Washington discussing reorganization of the party with Senator William E. Borah of Idaho; and Representative James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York.

Political Talk Until Dawn A social gathering it may have been primarily, but Washington correspondents report that politics was the principal subject of the conversation, which lasted well toward dawn.

Hardly less conspicuous than Mr. Hoover's trip West was William Allen White's trip East. Mr. White, publisher of the Emporia (Kansas) *Gazette* (Ind.-Rep.), describes himself modestly as "a little country editor who has often felt the hot breath of the sheriff upon my neck." The fact is, however, that he has made national news many times in the course of his sixty-seven years, and he is making it now. The reason is that he is scheduled to draw up the platform which Mid-Western Republicans will adopt at the huge convention they plan to hold at Kansas City in May.

In New York and Washington last week, Mr. White made several statements on national affairs, and every one of them was widely noted.

Two on Bases, No Runs, Two Out Heavily built, breezy, he smiles often, talks much and well, and wears his hat on the back of his head, or slouched over his nose. His hobbies are improvising on the piano, listening to the phonograph, loafing in his garden, or browsing in his library. He is a baseball fan, and, on occasion, has shocked highly moral members of his community by sitting outside *The Gazette* office on Sunday afternoons watching the World Series scoreboard.

Last week he put a criticism of the New Deal into terms of baseball.

"For two years and more," he said, "the Democrats have been at the bat with two men on bases, but no runs and two out—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the NRA and the AAA. That's the net of it. And, yet, it's not hopeless. The country still hopes for a three-bagger. But if the batter bobbles, in come the Republicans."

Ex-President Hoover, Mr. White thought, "can do nothing to affect his own political destiny. He will become impossible or inevitable."

What the Republican Party needs, in his opinion, "is not a new platform, but a creed—a new statement of old principles to fit the new issues of the new day."

He believes that the regional conferences planned by Republicans "may develop a creed—an attitude of mind in which we can face the future and its unsolved problems."

Of these regional conferences, two are virtually certain to be held and three more are being discussed. The most important of them, apparently, will be the one to be held in Kansas City next month. As projected, it would be attended by perhaps 1,500 delegates—that is, it would be even larger than the Republican National Convention of 1936—and would represent at least ten Mid-Western States.

A second Republican meeting, for which plans already are under way, will open in Boston on April 30, and will represent the party members in New England.

Three other Republican gatherings are being talked about, one for the Far West, another for Tennessee, Kentucky, and the "border" region generally, and a third for the Eastern Seaboard. It is proposed that the last-named gathering be held in Governor Nice's State, Maryland.

Conferences On the Left These regional meetings, explains Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), "are for the purpose of bringing Republican minds to bear on the Republican problem well in advance of the convention which must reshape or redefine the Party policies."

But there are conferences ahead on the Left as well as in the Republican Party. Milo Reno's Farmers' Holiday Association, Father Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, and the La Follette brothers' Progressive Party of Wisconsin all have them scheduled.

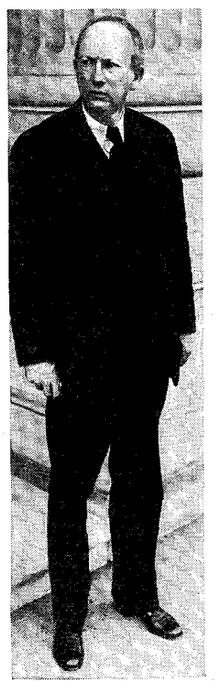
Mr. Reno, an Iowa farmer, has been a familiar figure in the Mid-West for years, but he sprang into national prominence in the closing months of the Hoover Administration, when he sponsored a series of farmers' strikes.

Reno's Snub To the Reds His ideas are definitely of the Left, tho last week he refused to let the Communists participate in his convention at Des Moines, scheduled for April 27. "The Farmers' Holiday Association," he said, "has nothing in common with Communism."

Grim-jawed and thin-lipped, awkward of gesture, a master of cow-barn idiom, he is a spellbinder of power in rural regions. He affects baggy trousers, wears his hair in a shock, and, tho he is not six feet tall, his five-gallon Stetson makes him seem so. He is witty and belligerent, will debate anyone on anything in his field. His hobby is saddle horses, but he says he can't afford one. He is, he tells his audiences, "as poor as the rest of you farmers."

On the Road Again
—*Kirby in the New York* World-Telegram

Last week, it was reported that the principal speaker at Mr. Reno's conference, which will discuss third-party prospects for 1936, would be Senator Huey P. Long.


Wide World
Senator Harrison

Many political commentators feel sure that Senator Long will head a third party next year. Last week the breach between the Senator and the Roosevelt Administration, already wide, widened still more.

An attempt by the Senator, at a special session of the Louisiana Legislature, to gain control of the expenditure of Federal relief-funds sent to his State enraged Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

"We are certainly not going to give works-relief funds to build up Senator Long's political machine in Louisiana," the Secretary said, referring contemptuously to the "Longislature" of Louisiana.

Secretary Ickes, Senator Long exploded, could "go slap-damn to hell," and he declared: "There's one sovereign State left in America run by the people who don't give a damn about the combination between Stalin and the *Nourmahal*."

It has been reported that Senator Long will enter the Democratic primaries in Georgia as a candidate for President. Politicians' eyebrows shot up therefore when, following the exchange between Secretary Ickes and Senator Long, the former announced that no further public-works loans would be made to the State of Georgia, when Washington took over the administration of Federal relief in that State, and when Eugene Talmadge, its Democratic Governor, attacked President Roosevelt as "a radical in the extreme," and prophesied that there would be a third party in 1936.

If Senator Long really wishes to run for President next year, the support of Father Coughlin would be not only extremely valuable, but, perhaps, indispensable to him. Father Coughlin, who sticks by his slogan "Roosevelt or ruin," already has a powerful machine in his National Union, and it promises to be stronger when he has held the meetings he has in mind.

They will be held in twelve States—the first was scheduled for Detroit on April 24—and will be devoted to expounding and popularizing the National Union's platform.

Progressives Going Strong Some circles in Washington, however, feel that Senator Robert M. La Follette would be far more powerful in any third-party movement than either Senator Long or Father Coughlin.

They are, therefore, waiting eagerly for May 19, when the Progressive Party, now confined to a single State, will gather at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to celebrate its first birthday. The La Follette brothers, Robert and Philip, brought this infant into the world. It proved a lusty infant from the start. Last November, it won Philip the Governorship, and Robert a seat in the United States Senate.

In Brief Review

Bond for Bonus: A "compromise bonus bill" was introduced in the Senate by Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, in the hope of ending the long controversy over the Patman and Vinson plans. But, commented the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.), "reports that President Roosevelt is willing to compromise on the bonus issue are not easy to believe, in spite of the fact that Senator Harrison has introduced in the Senate a bill to give the veterans something less than they have been demanding."

Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Harrison estimated his plan would add $560,000,000 to eventual bonus costs if all veterans took advantage of the bill. The bill would enable veterans to exchange their Adjusted Service Certificates at their pres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ent value for interest-bearing negotiable government bonds.

Service credits—$1 a day for service in this country, $1.25 for service overseas—would be computed from November 11, 1918, instead of from January 1, 1925, as in the present law, increasing the value of certificates, transferable into bonds, or those that may be held to the date of maturity, January 1, 1945.

The bonds would bear 3 per cent. interest, and would be due according to dates to be fixed by the Treasury, and, like any other government bond, may be sold for cash. Under the new plan, an unencumbered $1,000 certificate due in 1945 may be surrendered for $750 in bonds and $25 in cash. If held until 1945 it would be worth $1,115 in cash. Included in the compromise plan was a general declaration of policy against pension laws for the benefit of veterans or their dependents.

• • •

Retailers' "Unified Voice": United States merchants will organize themselves into a monster American Retail Federation to speak as "the unified voice of the entire field of distribution" on national and State affairs, and economic issues.

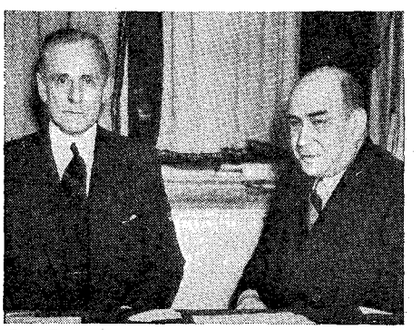
With the Retailers' National Council as a nucleus, the organization starts with the Council's membership of 200,000 stores doing a $10,000,000,000 business. Membership will be by association, to enroll established retail organizations, and by subscription, with a minimum fee of $25 a year, to bring in the thousands of small individual retailers throughout the country.

Twenty of the nation's leading merchants, in a closed meeting at New York City, last November 15, took the first steps to form the Federation under the egis of Louis E. Kirstein of William Filene's Sons Co., Boston.

The third largest industry in the country hopes to organize 1,000,000 merchants, doing a yearly business of $20,000,000,000, approximately four-fifths of the country's retail business, under the Federation's President, Col. Clarence O. Sherrill.

Native of North Carolina, a graduate of West Point, Colonel Sherrill went through all the grades of the Corps of Engineers, second lieutenant to colonel, serving in the United States, Philippines, and Canal Zone.

During the War he was chief of staff of the 77th Division, won the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre with Palm. He was Cincinnati's first City Manager, and, until now, Vice President of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.



Wide World

Col. Sherrill, **left,** *and L. E. Kirstein*

• • •

Calling Jobless Roll: The first real and accurate census of nation-wide unemployment was planned by the Administration, and outlined by the President, last week. Confusion and uncertainty as to the actual number of unemployed have been the usual results of most unemployment estimates.

Recently, the Department of Labor calculated the jobless at 9,000,000; the A. F. of L. at 11,500,000; an NRA agency at 10,000,000.

Transferring approximately 600,000 white collar workers from relief-rolls at a cost of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, the President's census plan would make an unemployment check-up as of a certain day within twenty-four hours to offset any change of residence among unemployed.

• • •

More Jobs, More Pay: Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced last week that industrial employment was greater by 2,810,000, and weekly pay-rolls by

Wide World

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at the Senate Finance Committee's NRA hearing

$17,000,000, than in March, 1933, low point of the depression.

Reports from other government agencies revealed that the machinery producers, who bore the brunt of the slump, are increasing expansion. Higher rentals and increasing occupancy in home and business properties, and the recovery of the mortgage situation, also have been reported.

• • •

Dust After Débris: Whirling in like a black funnel, a forty-two-mile-an-hour dust-storm tore into the Western dust-belt, and again left destruction in its wake. Work accomplished in clearing the débris of the previous storm was wasted.

Railroad trains through Western Kansas were canceled. Schools were closed, and, in some parts of the State, will not reopen until it rains.

An erroneous reference to a statement by Harry B. Cordell, President of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, was made in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Mr. Cordell's mention of the destruction of wheat-planting referred only to Oklahoma's Panhandle. No damage from dust has occurred in the main wheat-belt of the State, he reports.

© International

Masked against new dust-storms

In a telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Mr. Cordell pointed out that the condition of the Oklahoma wheat-crop on April 1 indicated a yield of 36,000,000 bushels, and that the outlook has been improved by recent rains over most of the wheat-belt.

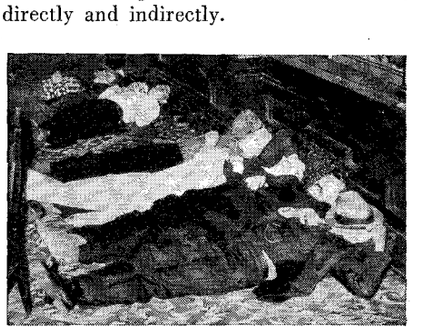
• • •

New D.A.R. Head: Conservatism among the ultraconservative Daughters of the American Revolution triumphed in Washington last week when Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, New Jersey, was elected President-General of the organization to succeed Mrs. Russell William Magna. In the most hotly contested election in years, she defeated her leading opponent, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, by 1436 to 619.

Indorsement of Elizabeth Dilling's "Red Network," a book listing Mrs. Roosevelt and Frances Perkins as radicals, by Mrs. Becker caused some doubt as to her election, but, after she had dissociated herself from this gesture, her stand in favor of strong national defense helped her win the approval of the delegates. The organization adopted a resolution urging that State societies withhold loans from students who pledge never to participate in war.

• • •

Meeting simultaneously with the annual gathering of the United States Chamber of Commerce, an emergency conference of representatives of all labor unions will convene at Washington, April 29. The labor meeting was called last Sunday by William Green "to deal definitely and concretely with the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill, the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill and other legislative measures." Delegates from international and national unions, State Federations, and city central bodies will represent millions of workers directly and indirectly.



© International

Some of the 500 Saginaw Valley miners lobbying for passage of a bill which would compel use of Michigan-mined coal in State institutions asleep on the floor of House of Representatives at Lansing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Following Through With the News

Ceiling for War Prices: Ignoring the proposals of Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, for reducing war-profits, the Senate Munitions Committee last week began writing its own ideas into a bill. The disagreement developed into a bitter clash.

Mr. Baruch, former Chairman of the War Industries Board, had warned the committee that the Flynn pay-as-you-fight plan, which it favored, might paralyze war-production, render the United States helpless.

He proposed putting a ceiling over prices in time of war "that will prevent a rise, and protect the Government and civilian population, whose needs must be second only to those of our fighting forces."

He would "raise all corporate and income taxes to the highest point possible, but not so that they will stop the flow of munitions."

Much of Mr. Baruch's plan is incorporated in the McSwain bill, which has passed the House.

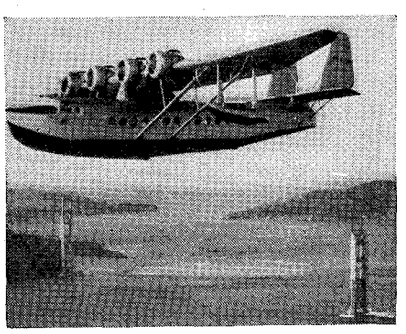
The Flynn plan would take everything from industry above 3 per cent. of profit, and all individual earnings above $10,000, as well as placing a heavy tax on earnings under $10,000.

• • •

Keeping the Capitol Sacred: "Is it worthy of a civilized nation to barter its historical and artistic heritage for $3,500,000 worth of marble?"

That question was put by Leicester B. Holland, Chairman of the American Institute of Architects' Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, in a letter opening a fight to prevent any changes being made in the National Capitol.

The controversy started last week after the Senate voted $3,500,000 to "extend" the Capitol. Recalling that the building was erected in Washington's time, burned by the British in 1814, and rebuilt, Mr. Holland enumerated gains claimed for the proposed changes, but said that "if one building in the country should be considered sacred for the story of its growth along with the growth of the country it is the Capitol."



Wide World

Pan American Airways' nineteen-ton flying boat Pioneer, *with mails and crew of six, flew from California to Hawaii in 17¾ hours, cutting exactly seven hours off the previous record*

House Passes Social-Security Bill

President Pleased With Victory for "Measure of Alleviation and Method of Prevention of Economic Depression"

For two days last week smoothly-operating Administration forces considered in rapid succession forty-two amendments to their Social-Security Bill from both Left and Right. Rapidly defeating all but two —and these two perfecting changes proposed by the committee handling the Bill— they passed the measure on Friday by 372 to 33.

With the authority of his twenty-four years of service in the House, tall, seventy-one-year-old Robert Lee Doughton of North Carolina, who, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, ushered it through, pronounced it "probably the most far-reaching piece of legislation ever considered by the American Congress."

Out of the Valley

—*From the* Oregon Daily Journal

President Roosevelt was pleased with the victory for what he has described as "at once a measure of alleviation and a method of prevention of economic depression." But Speaker Joseph W. Byrns made haste to exclaim: "We got no orders from the President, so help me Almighty God."

In broad scope, by taxing employers and employees, the bill provides for extensive old-age pensions, and for unemployment insurance.

States to Contribute

For each needy person over sixty-five years old, the Federal Government would contribute up to $15 a month, to be met by equal amounts from the States.

Benefits, beginning in 1942, would accrue to all employed persons over sixty-five, apportioned according to their own contributions, which would be compulsory. An income-tax against workers' earnings would be matched with an excise tax against employers' pay-rolls at a rate of one per cent. on each, and increasing by one half of one per cent. until the maximum of 3 per cent. is reached in 1949.

Funds for unemployment compensation, administered by the State, would come from taxation on pay-rolls. Effective in January, 1936, an excise tax of 1 per cent. would be imposed on industrial employers of ten or more workers, to be increased to a maximum of 3 per cent. in the third year.

The nature of the unemployment compensation operation is left with the States, those having such laws being entitled to a claim on 90 per cent. of the tax collected, if their plans are in accord with the requirements set by the Federal Security Board.

The measure visualizes eventual annual receipts of nearly $2,800,000,000, building up from the first taxes in 1937, which would amount to more than $500,000,000. The pay-roll and earnings levies would bring $1,877,200,000 in the fiscal year 1950, and the tax for job insurance $906,000,000 in the same year.

In addition to the old-age and unemployment benefits, nearly $100,000,000 would be appropriated for Federal grants to help the States in old-age relief, maternal and child care, vocational rehabilitation of incapacitated workers, and public health.

The Secretary of the Treasury would invest in government obligations any funds in the old-age or unemployment reserves not needed for current requirements, paying an interest rate of not less than 3 per cent.

The Social-Security Bill now goes to the Senate, where, to some extent at least, it probably will be modified.

Financing Governments

Bearing upon the disputed question of whether American bankers have gone too far or not far enough in absorbing government obligations, the latest bulletin of the New York Stock Exchange contains an interesting charted comparison of the situation in Great Britain with that in the United States.

In this country, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and the myriad member-banks hold approximately 44 per cent. of the Federal debt. The Bank of England and the sixteen joint-stock banks of Great Britain hold only 12 per cent. of that nation's securities. That is one side of the picture.

Of their total assets, however, the American institutions have only 25 per cent. invested in Federal issues, while those of Great Britain have 35 per cent. Moreover, the American ratio of government-bond holdings to total investments and loans is only 40 per cent., while the English ratio is 47 per cent.

Thus, the United States banks have taken on a much larger part of the national debt than have those of Great Britain, yet have not gone as far in relation to their resources.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Germany Rebuked for Rearming by Thirteen Nations of the League Council; Hitler Blames England for Not Sticking to Her Diplomatic Job of "Honest Broker"

Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on his forty-sixth birthday, last Saturday, received as one present from the grateful German nation four squadrons of military planes, totaling forty-one units. The Kyffhaueser League of War Veterans gave a squadron of fourteen fighting planes. The Nazi Storm Troopers' gift was three squadrons of nine fighting planes each.

Among tributes to Chancellor Hitler as the common soldier who had led Germany back to her station as a world military Power was that of Defense Minister Gen. Werner von Blomberg. He said that "linked for life or death with the work of Adolf Hitler, the Reich's armed forces today salute the man who, with a strong hand, has created a new Germany of honor, and has led her out of her pariah existence into that place in the world that is her due."

Enthusiasm Dampened But the enthusiasm awakened throughout Germany by birthday testimonials of affection for the Fuehrer had been previously dampened when, on April 7, the Council of the League of Nations approved a resolution rebuking Germany for violating the Versailles Treaty and appointed a committee to study the question of imposing penalties on future Treaty violators.

In Herr Hitler's reply to the League Council's resolution of censure, he said that the German Government "challenged the right" of the Governments that took part in the resolution to "set themselves up as judges of Germany."

The German Government saw "an attempt at a new discrimination against Germany," and consequently rejected it "in the most resolute manner." The German Government also reserved to itself "the right to make known soon the attitude it will adopt on the various questions dealt with in the resolution" of the League Council.

European

Major von Ribbentrop

In London, *The Times* (Ind.-Cons.) considered Germany's anger "understandable." It must have been foreseen by the Powers which voted for the resolution, but this daily of world-wide influence asked: "How could that issue have been avoided?"

The News of the World (London) observed that "sulking is the barren order of statecraft, worthy only of a madhouse, to which Stanley Baldwin recently likened Europe."

In *Le Journal*, a pro-Government, semi-official daily of large circulation in France, Saint-Brice, an editor, wrote that the German retort to the League Council's resolution meant plainly that "the Versailles Treaty must be totally suppressed to satisfy German honor."

Not the Picture on the Packet

—*Strube in* The Daily Express *(London)*

Before sending his formal retort to the League Council's resolution Reichsfuehrer Hitler had communicated verbally his strong indignation to the British Embassy at Berlin. The communication was presented when Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office.

The protest was addressed to the British Government as the Power that had started the diplomatic explorations tour, and Britain seemed to the German Government therefore more deeply concerned than the others in obtaining German collaboration for the promotion of Continental security.

The stout, precise, shrill, and monocled Sir Eric learned from Reichsfuehrer Hitler, through Dr. Bernhard W. von Bülow, German Foreign Under-Secretary, that Hitler bitterly resented Britain's action in siding with France and Italy, because he had been led to believe that Britain would stick to her rôle of "honest broker."

Diplomat, No Orator Herr Hitler had consulted with Baron Konstantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, and Maj. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German arms-expert, at Munich, before indicating his decision to make a formal reply to the League Council's resolution of censure.

Baron von Neurath, a tall and elegant figure, with gray hair and mustache, has been described as a typical gentleman of the older generation. Tho gracious, and having the pleasant manner of a diplomat, he always has been found fundamentally reserved and formal. A curious fact about him is that, for all his worldly and diplomatic experience, he can not face an audience and make a speech.

He has come to be known as the soul of the German Foreign Office, altho Hitler gets the credit—or discredit—for the attitude of German foreign policy. Some observers have insisted that the gifted baron really is the creature of high finance in Berlin, but the reverse is the truth, it is said, because high finance in Berlin and Frankfort eats out of the baron's hand.

Major von Ribbentrop, who was sent to London, last year, as special "Commissioner for Disarmament Questions," has been called the "Colonel House" of Germany, and Hitler's "smoothest fixer." He was a cavalry officer in the War, and spent four post-War years in the United States and Canada.

Aristocrat, But a Nazi The major is a rich Berlin merchant who has dealt in champagne, especially—as Frenchmen claim—in French champagne. He speaks English and French fluently, has traveled much in the interests of his business, and has been called by a London journalist "the sort of man of the world coveted by the Hitler régime."

Altho he represents what the normal Nazi hates as pre-War aristocracy, he is an ardent Nazi. His great service to the Nazi cause was rendered in January, 1933, when he brought together two key-men who had been enemies—Lieut-Col. Franz von Papen and Adolf Hitler—paving the way for the union of their forces which resulted in Hitler's Chancellorship.

While the doughty and audacious Chan-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cellor was conferring at Munich with party leaders and close advisers over the form his answer to the League Council's indictment of Germany should take, reliable quarters at Berlin were reported as saying that the press-control policy of the Reich henceforth would be somewhat as follows:

The press would tell the people that the Geneva resolution did not change the situation, because Germany took upon herself the responsibility for rearmament. The resolution, it was emphasized, threatened sanctions only against "future" Treaty violations. It would be declared that Germany's rearmament was an accepted fact as far as the Powers that signed the Italo-Anglo-French resolutions were concerned, even tho the League Council's resolutions condemned it.

© Keystone

Sir Eric Phipps *Baron von Neurath*

The vote on the resolution of rebuke to Germany was 13 to 0.

The countries that voted for the resolution were: Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Spain, Italy, France, Britain, Russia, Poland, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Portugal.

Denmark's Abstention Denmark refrained from voting because France, Britain, and Italy, joint sponsors of the resolution, would not soften the condemnation of Germany for having decreed compulsory military service and for having inaugurated an air-force.

Under the resolution, the League Council called for a Committee to propose "measures to render the League Covenant more effective in the organization of security, and to define particularly the economic and financial measures which might be applied in the future should a State, whether a member of the League or not, endanger peace by direct repudiation of its international obligations."

A Sanctions Committee was appointed by the Council. It consists of France, Russia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Canada, Britain, Chile, Turkey, Holland, Yugoslavia, Hungary. The Sanctions Committee will report to the Council on May 20.

Incidentally the Council's resolution gives League approval to continued efforts by Britain, France, and Italy to seek rapprochement with Germany, thus consolidating peace.

One effect of the League Council's resolution in Germany, it was said, was that it smothered any fresh hopes of the Reich's return to the League which might have been inspired by the recent visit of Sir John Simon and Anthony Eden. The German Foreign Office spokesman said that the League had destroyed all bridges leading to Germany, and that it would be the League's business to see how they could again be repaired.

Encirclement Not Intended In the opinion of the British Government, as told in London dispatches, the German protest against the League Council's resolution called for no reply beyond what the British Ambassador had said at the German Foreign Office after he had heard the protest. Sir Eric was supposed to have said that nothing was further from the British intention and desire than a hostile encirclement of Germany by the other Powers.

The British Government, wrote a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, found no sincerity in the Berlin intimation that the latest action of the League Council would prevent Germany's return to Geneva, because, it was felt, there had been no intention of such a return on the part of Chancellor Hitler. Sir John was thoroughly convinced of that when he was in Berlin last month.

Referring to Denmark's abstention from voting on the resolution, *The Manchester Guardian* pointed out that while Denmark is "one of the most civilized countries in the world," she is "small and weak." She has a dangerous German minority, and is a neighbor of Germany. So it is evident that "fear deterred Denmark from voting for the resolution which was thereby made to seem all the more necessary as a warning."

As to Poland's voting for the resolution rebuking Germany, Warsaw dispatches said that Poland still was Germany's friend. Poland backed France, according to the official *Gazeta Polska*, because "the refusal of Poland to vote would only cause new tension, whereas a unanimous vote of the Council would end the entire matter."

Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches told of a warning to Germany by Britain and Italy that the Reich must leave the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland as it stands. This caution was issued in anticipation of any attempt by Germany to fortify the Rhineland as the next step in the Nazi program of scrapping the Versailles Treaty.

Stricken Formosa

At dawn, on Easter Sunday, one of the most destructive earthquakes of modern times struck Formosa, beautiful Japanese-owned island off Southern China.

Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. The official language of the island is Japanese, but Chinese—the Amoy dialect—is most used.

About 3,000 were killed in the earthquake. It was estimated that 20,000 were made homeless. Unofficial estimates put property damage at $28,000,000. A majority of the victims, according to an Associated Press message from Taihoku, Formosan capital, were caught in collapsing houses, built of sun-dried rubble.

It was feared that the known casualties would increase when communication lines to remote villages had been restored. Most of the victims were native Formosans.

Among the grave problems that faced the Red Cross and Japanese Army relief-forces was taking care of children orphaned in the catastrophe. They ranged in age from infancy to boys and girls in their early teens. The older ones refused to leave the bodies of their parents, and had to be taken away by force.

Mesdames MacDonald, Laval, and Mussolini: *"My Dear, It Looks Just Too Terrible on You!"*

—Reynolds's Illustrated News *(London)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mussolini Vows Not to Break the Peace

Il Duce Declares Italy Is Interested in National Expansion Rather Than Territorial Conquest, And Is Anxious for Friendly Trade-Arrangements With Every Country

By Edward Price Bell

Rome.

"*I will not break the peace.*"

Signor Mussolini lifts his eyes—large, luminous dark eyes, now softened by much thought—from a piece of paper on which some questions are written, and fixes them on his visitor.

"*I will not break the peace,*" he repeats, uttering the words clearly and slowly in English, and continuing to hold his eyes steadily on his visitor, as if watching to see the statement sink in.

Then those strangely affecting eyes return to the questions on the paper, and there is silence in the big room.

And it *is* a big room, very long, relatively narrow, lofty, magnificent, perhaps the most impressive chamber in the majestic old Palazzo Venezia, built mainly of travertin stone and marbles taken from the Colosseum by Cardinal Pietro Barbo (later Pope Paul II) some five centuries ago.

Signor Mussolini's way of receiving a visitor is like himself—unique. You enter Palazzo Venezia—a plain-looking structure of three stories with a huge rectangular tower—by way of a high, dark, stone arcade, where you are apt to find a group of sharp-eyed guards, some in uniform and others in plain clothes. Your credentials satisfactory, you are led up two long flights of stone stairway by a friendly guide, who ushers you through a pair of great doors into the charge of men servants in smart livery.

Mussolini's Greeting

All this is familiar enough. One encounters much the same sort of thing, sometimes more elaborate, sometimes less, when approaching the heads of most of the Governments of the world.

But wait a moment!

You sit alone in an old crisscross chair, with a thin leather cushion, in a tile-floored room whose thick stone walls are hung with yellowish-brown velvet, a dim candelabrum burning above your head.

Acme

Il Duce

Acme

Recruits to "Sons of the Wolf," Mussolini's militaristic organization for boys between the ages of six and eight years, giving the Fascist salute

You follow one of the men servants. He opens a door, waves you inside, closes the door, and you are in Il Duce's room. Instantly, you are struck by three things: the room's immense proportions, its comparative emptiness, and its distinguished beauty.

Straight ahead, afar in one corner, you see a writing-desk, a standard-lamp, and a man. The man has risen from his chair. He stands with the uprightness of a soldier, unmoving, tight-lipped, giving no sign. You traverse the long hall, a full minute's walk, and reach the man's side. Then the creator of the Italy of our day relaxes slightly, smiles, and grasps your hand.

"*I will not break the peace.*"

Il Duce states it for the third time. He does not state it with any dramatic air or insinuation. He does not state it as if he meant an exclamation-point to follow it. He utters the sentence as if it were something old to him, a commonplace, an obvious matter of fact, and at the same time a sentence fraught with a meaning to which he could not impart too much seriousness.

"I" Means Italy

Who can conceive of the French Premier, the British Premier, the American President, even an Asiatic Premier, declaring, "*I* will not break the peace"? Is it conceivable, in fact, that such men as Hitler and Stalin, consciously, deliberately, would use "I" in that context? And yet the import of Mussolini's usage easily may be overdrawn. His "*I*," in this relation, is really "Italy." His meaning is that Italy wants peace. Probably no so-called dictator in the world has such command over his nation that he would wish, in these times of a mounting demand for peace, to hazard a policy of aggressive war.

Replying to the question, "What is your view of the present outlook for European peace?" Il Duce, still measuring his words, says:

"To keep the peace of Europe is difficult."

"Are the prospects to-day more favorable than they were a few months ago?"

"I feel they are—much. But the situation continues obscure. *Some* of us, when we express a desire for peace, and affirm that we are determined to seek peace, are sincere. Are we *all* sincere? I can not say. I do not know. The truth, for the time being, is veiled from us. And, meanwhile, we must be on our guard."

Progress for Peace

"Some substantial work has been done for peace recently?"

"Yes. Some great work has been done. Some perilous corners have been turned. The Saar question is out of the way, and conditions are less threatening in the Balkans and on the Danube. But a greater thing: France and Italy have reached an understanding mutually acceptable. That is the most important achievement for European peace thus far. It not only points to the settlement of Franco-Italian questions, but unites these sister nations in the search for general adjustments in Europe vital to the avoidance of war.

"Austria must be integral and free. On this point there is wide agreement now.

(Continued on page 32)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Dictatorship" Irks Puerto Rico

Legislature Walks Out in Protest to Washington Without Acting on Important Pending Matters

The action of the Puerto Rican Legislature in going on strike against what the coalition majority called "colonial dictatorship" in Washington was said to be possibly the first such walk-out in history.

The legislators quit thirty-six hours before the automatic end of the session after they had been in continuous debate for twenty-four hours. They left without passing the budget or several other pressing pieces of legislation.

Governor Winship

The "dictatorship" complained of, wrote a San Juan correspondent of the Associated Press, affected plans for rehabilitation in the island. Spokesmen for the majority coalition in the House and Senate said that Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior at Washington, had advised Gov. Blanton D. Winship to veto a bill creating a public corporation to supplant the recently-organized Rural Rehabilitation Corporation because it interfered with Federal plans in Puerto Rico.

The legislative strike, said the Associated Press, was expected to take Governor Winship and a Coalition commission to Washington in an effort to gain a better understanding of the policy there for the island. It was Martinez Nadal, President of the Senate, who asserted that the Puerto Rican Legislature's stand was forced by Washington's "dictatorial colonial policy."

But Luis Munoz Marin, Liberal Senator, said that it was a "pseudopatriotic camouflage" of the Coalitionists, who did not want to antagonize sugar interests by a bill restricting land ownership to 500 acres.

Four days after the Legislature's walk-out a cry for Puerto Rican independence was set up following the renewal of agitation for statehood. Socialists and Republicans, parading the streets of Youco, near Ponce, hailed the "Puerto Rican Republic" and hoisted the Puerto Rican flag over City Hall in place of the Stars and Stripes. Police pulled the flag down.

Coalition Leader Nadal had previously announced that his faction would seek consideration at this session of Congress of Puerto Rico's admission as one of the States of the Union.

Governor Winship has gone to Washington to take up island policies with the President and Administration leaders. He refused to discuss a statehood or independence plebiscite suggested by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. But he said he would seek to speed all Puerto Rican matters, specifically mentioning a possible income-tax change which would return revenue of $500,000 now diverted to the Federal Treasury; deposit-insurance and Federal Reserve facilities for the island; consolidation of the insular public debt; liberalization of import regulations on insular liquors, and more harbor improvements.

Nazi Growth in Holland

Early returns of the provincial elections in The Netherlands on April 17 showed that the Nazi candidates were widely successful, particularly in the larger cities. There are eleven provinces, each of which has its own representative body, the Provincial States. The members are elected for four years, directly from among those Dutch inhabitants of the province who are twenty-five or more years old.

The Provincial States make ordinances affecting the welfare of the province and raise taxes, but all provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The States have a right of control over the municipalities, and also they elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General—the Dutch Parliament.

The recent provincial elections were the first in which the National Socialist Party participated. Out of 3,320,000 votes cast in ten of the eleven provinces they obtained 264,000 ballots, or a little less than 8 per cent.

Holland's would-be "Fuehrer," Dr. A. A. Mussert, came into prominence as a result of the election. Short, stocky, rotund, with a lock of hair falling over his forehead, Mussert, in appearance, has been compared to Napoleon, and never has discouraged the comparison.

Mussert Kisses the Nazi Foot
—Notenkraker *(Amsterdam)*

Doctor Mussert was reported as working to found a Nazi party in Holland as long ago as the end of July, 1932. He was then Chief Engineer of Public Works of the Province of Utrecht. A dispatch from Holland of February 27, 1934, said he had been discharged from his post for taking part in the Nazi movement.

At that time Doctor Mussert claimed 25,000 adherents. After the election, Amsterdam dispatches said the Nazis claimed an active membership of approximately 40,000 fighting for popular support in Holland.

The Government party obtained 57.5 per cent. of the votes cast as compared with 61.9 in 1933 and 67 per cent. in 1931.

England's Census Facts

Some interesting discoveries were made by English editors in the final issue of the Registrar-General's report on the 1931 census, published early in April. For instance, the records showed that women outnumbered men in England by 686,357.

Wide World

Welsh woman

Four men and two women aged eighteen and four men and one woman more than ninety were divorced. Four persons lived in urban as compared with one living in rural areas. No English was spoken by 97,932 Welsh people.

Scotland gave England an increase of population numbered at 366,486, or nearly three times the number of Scots in England eighty years ago. In England, also, the census recorded 303,676 persons born in the Irish Free State.

All the European countries are represented in the population of England, from the 801 born in Finland to the 36,000 from Russia and 44,000 from Poland. The 29,175 Frenchmen exceed, by a few hundreds, the number of Germans. Statistics show that of those with a foreign birthplace, more than 24,000 actually were British by nationality, while many more have become naturalized in England.

The total European aliens resident in England is nearly 160,000, and *The Daily Telegraph* remarked: "Our ports have been opened in the past to the oppressed of all nationalities, and that fact is reflected in the proportion of those registered as of alien birth who have come from the more troubled countries of the Continent."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

Hoover Still in Picture as Martyr or Candidate; Hitches Between Departments and Between Commentators—Hull versus *Swanson, Hopkins* versus *Ickes, Lippmann* versus *Kent*

On this page, two weeks ago, the opinion was expressed that Herbert Hoover, in issuing his "call to arms," was probably not a candidate to succeed himself, but, on the contrary, merely was fulfilling what he conceived to be his conscientious duty as titular leader of the Republican Party. This was the prevailing view in Washington at the time, not only among leading Republicans but also among New Dealers.

In the light of developments attending his second visit to the East, the prevailing view in both quarters has changed. The consensus is that Mr. Hoover is getting ready to run again in 1936.

This is not to say that he will run again. It is to say that here, in the spring of 1935, he is coming to life politically with an eye to potentialities.

In the present condition of the Republican Party, he has, to start with, a larger following than any other individual. This is primarily because of his prestige as a former President. It also takes account of the large number of conservatives, not to say Republicans only, who feel the country treated him unjustly in 1932, that it may want to reconsider in the light of the effect of the New Deal, and that Mr. Hoover is a living martyr.

The Republican leaders in Washington, however, don't regard Mr. Hoover that way. On the whole, they think his reappearance detrimental to Party prospects unless Republicanism is to appear before the nation next year in last year's dress. But who is there to gainsay the right of a titular leader to step out whenever he wants to?

By the same token, who is there to gainsay the right of hopeful Republicans to assume that, if Mr. Hoover ignores the challenge to say now, and say positively, that he speaks for the cause and not for himself, he has not put aside the thought of running again next year.

Whether this is, as his friends say, simply to be ready to carry either the cross or the standard, the other Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that Mr. Hoover is pretty definitely in the picture from now on. In 1928, when Mr. Hoover wanted the nomination, he went out and got it, regardless of the Party's organization leaders.

© Harris & Ewing

Secretary Hull

© Harris & Ewing

Secretary Swanson

If He Doesn't Exterminate Him Now—!

—*Spencer in the Omaha* World-Herald

One show of independence suggests another. Secretary Swanson, it appears, neglected to consult Secretary Hull or anyone else in the State Department before he announced that an American good-will ship would steam into Yokohama Harbor on the day the American Fleet's maneuvers begin in the Pacific next month.

On the authority of Mr. Hull himself, in informal conversation with friends, the first he knew of the plan was when he read it in the newspapers. It had been assumed that in a matter of this kind, done to reassure peace-lovers on both sides of the Pacific, the Navy first had consulted the American "foreign office."

To the incredulous, it has been pointed out that Secretary Swanson, starting for Havana aboard a war-ship at the height of the Cuban revolutionary tension last year, had said nothing in advance to the anxious State Department.

Mr. Hull wasted no admiration on his erstwhile Senate colleague in those delicate days. Mr. Swanson, to be sure, merely was making a jog in his scheduled trip of inspection through the Panama Canal and to Hawaii. In the diplomatic view, however, an undiplomatic jog may easily become a diplomatic blunder.

• • •

When outstanding newspaper-commentators fall out, the readers prick up their ears. Nowhere was there more interest than in the inner councils of the New Deal when Walter Lippmann and Frank Kent fell to quarreling with each other in print.

Lippmann had lost some friends in the Administration circle by some of his pointed criticisms, but, as against Frank Kent's argument that the mounting relief-rolls furnished the only practical measure of the success of the New Deal, the New Dealers were on the side of Lippmann, who vigorously dissented.

They felt that the two pundits, formerly good friends, had come to a parting of the ways. Hence, what was their astonishment when the pair turned up, arm in arm, at the office of the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, on the day of the recent Gridiron Dinner, to make a joint check of the records?

No doubt they were just as far apart as ever, but, despite the sharpness of the verbal barrage they directed at each other, it was clear it hadn't affected the amenities.

• • •

To the casual observer, who is likely to think all governmental acts are products of long, joint deliberation, such hitches between departments are incredible. To government officials they are far from incredible, especially in the development of a new order like the New Deal.

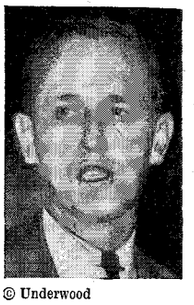
Mr. Hopkins, who seems slated to spend more of the new $4,880,000,000 works-relief fund than any other official, is "all through" with the "pump-priming" theory that underlay the original $3,300,000,000 public-works fund.

Mr. Hopkins, if he had his way, and didn't have to consider the political side of the Government, would say candidly that we are getting down to the brass tacks of a permanent "dole," or whatever-you-want-to-call-it, in this country. He thinks the country might as well realize now as later that it is for a permanent system of supporting from five to six million persons as contrasted with the two to three million unemployed before the depression.

Mr. Ickes, on the other hand, still is working on the pump-priming theory that the new $4,880,000,000 fund, if properly distributed, will bring cool, crystal-clear new water from the well of American economic initiative and make unnecessary very much more public money of the kind.

Even the President himself, it is clear, thinks the new fund will carry him through the depression, while liberals in his own official family think he will have to come back for more before the Presidential campaign.

DIOGENES.



© Underwood

Mr. Hopkins

© International

Secretary Ickes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT OPINION

Altho Politicians Call New Bonus Bill "Sensible Compromise," The Press Does Not Agree—Silver Buying Bitterly Condemned—Editors Here and Abroad Weigh Stresa Parley

NATIONAL

Social Security Ahead: "The Townsend Plan was never possible," declared the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). "When it began to be seriously examined, it began its decline."

The decline became a rout last week when the House of Representatives, turning against advocates of pension plans which were slowing up the progress of the Administration's social-security bill, crushed the Townsend-McGroarty bill by 206 to 56.

It was claimed that 30,000,000 had petitioned for passage of the bill which provided for payment of up to $200 a month to all persons over sixty. Administration leaders were jubilant over its defeat, believing it would not be revived at this session of Congress. The same day the House stood by the Administration in two other major tests, rejecting the Lundeen unemployment-insurance program by 204 to 52, and another amendment which would have vastly increased the appropriation for old-age pensions.

Indications that the Townsend Plan would be defeated were seen a few days before, when it was virtually squelched in a vote on procedure which gave advocates of this and the Lundeen measure a sharp and unexpected setback. Two reasons for this were ascribed by the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.): "First, a deep-seated conviction on the part of a great majority of legislators that the program is economically unsound and financially impossible, and, second, an unwillingness to entertain any suggestion which will interfere with a smooth course for the old-age pension features of the President's social-security bill."

If the Townsend Plan had been accepted, this paper added, "there was more than a possibility that in the near to-morrow there would not only be nothing for the aged, but, likewise, nothing for anybody else."

The New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) was reassured by the scotching of the bill before its definite defeat, and remarked happily that "the epidemic of new schemes is finally developing immunities in the body politic."

Under the caption, "Setback for Utopia," *The Times* pointed out that the Townsend Plan would have called for the disbursement of $24,000,000,000 a year, "which is six or seven times as large as the present annual total of Federal, State, and local taxes combined, and practically half the current national income."

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) declared the Townsend Plan apparently is "dead beyond recall, and unwept save by a few zealous supporters. . . . The size of the majority against the Townsend Plan in a House peculiarly sensitive to minority pressure should be consoling to people who have become jittery over some recent proposals in Washington."

Another Milwaukee paper, *The Leader* (Soc.-Lab.), hoped that "some day the aged will receive as high pensions as the Townsend Plan contemplates, and we think this could be done under a Socialist plan of plenty. But the theory that the Townsend Plan would end the depression is in our judgment unsound. It would redistribute income rather than increase it."

Just as Soon as They Get It Focused—

—Shafer in the Cincinnati Times-Star

"Compromise" Bonus Bill: "Compromise," was how tall, red-faced Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, squaring his broad shoulders, characterized his bonus bill introduced last week. That the compromise was "sensible," an opinion voiced by some editors fearful that the Patman bill might become law, was not the universal view.

When they heard that the Harrison measure might be acceptable to the President, many papers exhorted the Chief Executive to stand by his guns and reject all bonus proposals.

Editorial columns shared their concern over the new bill with discussion of the wide-spread student "strike against war."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) called the Harrison bill (which is analyzed in "Topics of the Day" in this issue) "a futile compromise," and added: "Unless the White House has convincing evidence that a veto on the Patman bill would be futile, and the bill would become a law without Executive approval, we think Mr. Roosevelt errs in offering a compromise."

Another view was expressed by the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), which said the compromise plan was "tantamount to an assumption that Mr. Roosevelt knows he is licked."

It is the President's responsibility, said the New York *Times*, "to stand by his convictions, to protect the interests of the general public against the demands of a special faction, and to fight to the last ditch, with all the enormous prestige at his command, against a plain raid on the National Treasury."

This Is Only Part of What It Cost to Make the World Safe for Democracy

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

"If ever there was an issue on which Mr. Roosevelt did not need to give ground," said the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), "this seems to be it," and the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) agreed that "it would not be difficult for the President, if he chose to do so, to send Congress a message which would prevent the passage of the bonus bill."

However, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) believed that the Harrison compromise proposal "would clearly be preferable to any other plan thus far advanced," and the Cleveland *News* (Rep.) predicted that "the President's plan will have the support of the nation and that it will work."

Two "strong points" were found in the Harrison bill by the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* (Ind.-Dem.): "It denies the contention of the Patman and Vinson bills that the face value of the certificates represents a debt which was due when the certificates were issued instead of being merely the anticipated value of a deferred obligation due in twenty years. It would put on record —for what it is worth—a Congressional declaration against revival of the general pension system whose elimination was a prime object in original adoption of the adjusted compensation plan."

Silver Buying Condemned: The recent edict, "I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim . . . with respect to all silver received by a United States coinage mint . . . the deduction for seigniorage . . . shall be 45 per cent." (instead of 50 per cent.), jumped

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Silver Lining
—*Summers in the Cleveland* News

the nation's white metal price from 64.64 to 71.1111 an ounce, and loosed a barrage of sizzling sarcasm and condemnation from the press.

"The President has thrown another sop to the silver crowd," moaned the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.), "but there is no more possibility of satisfying (them) than brazen Moloch."

The Administration-baiting Baltimore *Sun* appraised the action: "About the only measurable effect of the Roosevelt policy is to enrich holders of silver and owners of silver-mining properties." Concurring, the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) termed the decree "nothing but a direct raid on the Treasury."

Branding it "The Crime of Silver," the Portland *Morning Oregonian* (Ind.-Rep.) summed up the effects: "We have diluted the money base, established the makings of a partial money inflation, and made more difficult a return to international stabilization."

"It is high time to put a stop to the silver-inflation movement, which is nothing but a thinly disguised racket," admonished the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, while the famed American money-doctor for many nations, Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton, called the silver program a "politically motivated" action.

"The American people have been hoodwinked into believing that silver is a precious metal, instead of a commodity like peanuts, salmon, or grass-seed," charged the Chicago *Daily News*, while the Providence *Journal* snarled: "The incongruity of a Government possessed of over eight and a half billion dollars searching hither and yon throughout the world for monetary silver . . . is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this world depression."

Silver is the medium of exchange for approximately one-fourth of the world's population. India is protected against depletion of her silver by an international treaty to which the United States is a party. Mexico, producer of about half of the world's silver, has levied a progressive tax on silver starting at sixty cents an ounce, but "America's good customer," China, is being ruined, wailed many papers.

From the Capital, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) pointed out: "The Department of State does not find it easy to maintain cordial relations while the Treasury is creating severe financial embarrassments for that silver-using country."

The Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) cautioned that "the failure of a bank in Austria" caused the recent world banking crisis, and China's present plight may "work some injury to our economy."

Questioning the entire silver policy, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* pointed out: "The considerations which made silver a poor currency base seventy years ago are unchanged."

"It can not be said that the silver-purchase program had helped American business or industry, with the lone exception of the silver industry, concentrated in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Nevada," wrote George A. Benson in the New York *Times*.

Silver is 290.2 per cent. above its 1932 United States low price of 24¼ cents an ounce; higher than at any time since 1925; higher than for fifty years, excepting the World War period.

The Treasury announced present silver holdings of $915,613,902. Under the Silver Purchase Act, providing for a 25-75 ratio with gold, $1,950,967,067 should be acquired yet.

FOREIGN

Parleys and Peace: Idle talk, it may be, that Europe's leaders are indulging in, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* believes, but, "as long as they tend to postpone the actuality of war—the more conferences the better.

"Even tho the Premiers talk about the crops, and the weather, the fact that they are talking, and planning more and more talks, must be some comfort to civilization."

In the wake of the Stresa Conference, similar views were expressed by other American editors last week, while the Council of the League of Nations was passing a resolution of censure against Germany for violating the Versailles Treaty.

Evaluating the results at Stresa, several commentators here found hope when Hitler agreed to a non-aggression pact for Eastern Europe, and in the Rome conference called to arrange safeguards for Austria's independence.

"A sane diplomacy," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "may be able to carry on from Stresa," altho this paper could see for Europe, at best, only "an uneasy and difficult peace."

"The immediate danger of war has undoubtedly been removed," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Germany has at last perceived that a policy of isolation is not to her advantage."

Altho "the European situation remains just where it was," the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* believed, "it would be a mistake to regard the results of the conference as valueless."

A more optimistic view was taken by the Newark *Evening News*, which said that the Stresa Conference had "prospects of historical importance."

"Hitler has saved the day," declared the Washington *Evening Star*. "It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Germany's change of heart, which can only be born of the realization that Europe would stand united against any refusal on the Reich's part to join in collective action for peace."

But the world must wait to see what future European conferences accomplish, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* warned. "Then we shall see whether there will be any sincere effort to reduce the danger of European war, and whether Austria, now hotly contested between Germany and the former Allies, will be given real political independence, or continue as a football."

Of course, "the vast increases in armaments leave always imminent the peril that an unintended incident will precipitate conflict," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* pointed out. "Awakening to the need for serious consideration of arms reduction is among the unfinished business of Europe."

Cables from Berlin described the German press as elated over the Stresa Conference, since it had given Germany the opportunity of playing the "rôle of savior of Europe."

The Paris press was skeptical about Hitler's willingness to enter an Eastern non-aggression pact.

"Treaties of non-aggression are without value," said the *Journal des Débats*. "The Kellogg Pact, to which nobody attaches any more importance, ought to suffice. To add new signatures to new pieces of paper of a similar kind is purely a pleasantry."

Whole-hearted praise was expressed by the Italian paper, *Corriere della Sera*, of Milan, which declared that "a great work has been done at Stresa diplomatically, politically, and morally.

"It has averted danger of an imminent catastrophe in Europe. The new diplomatic phase, of no less importance, begins at the May 20 conference in which the tranquillity of the Danubian Basin particularly, and of Central Europe generally, will definitely be consolidated."

Endless Discussion of an Endless Subject
—*Westerman in the* Ohio State Journal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Testing Full-Sized Air-Planes in Wind-Tunnels

Problems of Stratosphere Flight, Next Goal of Aviation's Leading Designers, Probably Will Be Solved on Ground, Under Artificial Conditions, Simulating Those Aloft

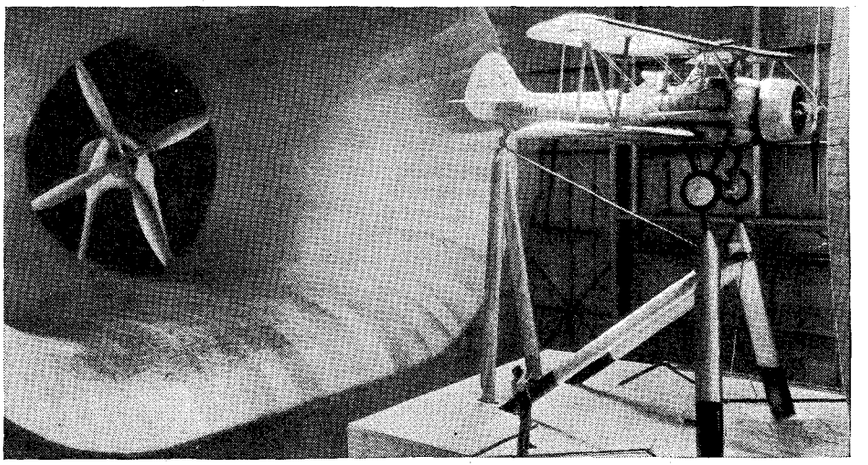
By Alexander Klemin

It seems certain that the next great advance in aviation will be flight in the stratosphere, where the low resistance of the rarefied air will permit speeds so great as to be regarded as fantastic to-day. An adventurous, highly practical, and impatient man, like Wiley Post, prefers to take a short cut to stratosphere flying by equipping his craft with superchargers, donning an altitude suit, and a species of diver's helmet for his supply of compressed air and oxygen.

Less daring and more scientific men, however, are expected to develop new technical methods of investigation for use on the ground.

There already are beginning to appear huge laboratories in which an entire full-sized air-plane may be tested as tho in actual flight. Known as wind-tunnels, they are primarily contrivances for reproducing the conditions of flight by blowing a high wind past the air-plane while it remains fixed and subject to close study.

The French Air Ministry has just announced the completion of a tunnel of gigantic proportions, and an over-all length of 313 feet. The air is brought into it through a collector seventy-nine feet in diameter. The air-flow is smoothed out by passage through a honeycombed grid, and then passes into the huge testing-chamber, in which an air-plane can be subjected to an artificial gale of 112 miles an hour while suspended from an overhead platform.



Wide World

The largest wind-tunnel in the world at Langley Field, Virginia

Expensive Research

From the testing-chamber, the air flows into the suction-chamber, in the walls of which are mounted six propeller-fans, each driven by a 1,000 horse-power electric motor. Thus, a total of 6,000 horse-power will be at work during the progress of a test, making the operation of a full-scale wind-tunnel one of the most expensive forms of scientific investigation in the world.

Even this large French tunnel is surpassed by the American laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Virginia. In the working section of the American tunnel, sixty feet wide by thirty high, an air-plane having a forty-foot span can be comfortably mounted. Only two fans are employed to suck the wind through this tunnel, but each is driven by a 4,000 horse-power electric motor.

During a test, the air-plane is mounted on struts leading to automatic balances and recording apparatus. The balances are so constructed that the air-forces and turning moments of the craft can be measured simultaneously.

The lift of the plane, its resistance and efficiency, are obtainable, and it is possible to answer questions such as these: If the air-plane noses down, will it recover its normal flying altitude without intervention by the pilot? How will it behave in the dreaded stall when the nose is up too high?

The wind-tunnel, of course, never will displace actual flight-testing, but it does make the work of the designer more assured, and the first flight-tests less hazardous.

Before superspeeds for stratosphere flight are attained, one special problem must be solved, this is the effect of very great speed—approaching that of sound—on the efficiency of the wing.

We have become accustomed to a type of "stream-lining" that consists of a rounded hull and tapered bow. This is the correct shape for the comparatively low speeds of present-day planes, trains, and automobiles, but it is likely that in really high-speed aircraft conventional stream-lining will be superseded by a sharp, instead of rounded, entering edge.

At Speed of Sound

The speed of sound is 1,092 feet a second, or 750 miles an hour. When the tip of a propeller-blade approaches this velocity, it creates a piercing noise, and loses thrust and efficiency, because, at such speeds, the air behaves differently than at lower ones. Superspeed air-planes will meet the same difficulty. The air will meet the wing so rapidly that it will be compressed, sound-waves will be set up, and the efficiency greatly diminished.

It has been calculated that an air-plane weighing 6,000 pounds would require approximately 2,000 horse-power to fly 500 miles an hour, were it not for the effect of air-compression. When compression is taken into account, almost double the horse-power is needed. To study the effects of compressible flow, a high-speed wind-tunnel soon will be available. It is in construction at Langley Field. A working section eight feet in diameter, with an air-speed of 500 miles an hour, will permit thorough study of such phenomena.

This does not end the various kinds of scientific study needed for stratosphere-flight investigation. High speed at altitude is predicated on the ability to maintain the power of the engine in thin air. If stratosphere flight is to realize its theoretical possibilities, then as much air by weight has to be delivered to the engine at, say, 50,000 feet, as at ground-level, altho the density is there only a fraction of that existing on the ground.

Ice-Box for Engines

A scientific method of studying engine-power in extremely cold and rarefied air is available in the form of the altitude-chamber of the Bureau of Standards. This laboratory consists of a concrete chamber, within which the engine is mounted. The air is exhausted by a centrifugal blower, and that remaining is cooled to low temperature by passing it over refrigerating coils.

Another problem which will need study is that of supplying compressed air to the passenger-cabin during the flight. For this, some modification of the altitude-chamber probably will be employed. Air-tight cabins will be placed in the chamber, and volunteers will be found to take their place inside, to see how steadily the pressure may be maintained.

In a submarine, fathoms below sea-level, the pressure is exerted inwards. In the altitude-cabin, on the contrary, the bursting effect is directed outward. Structural engineers probably will need to build many experimental shells, and fill them with water under pressure, to see what "exploding" effects they can resist.

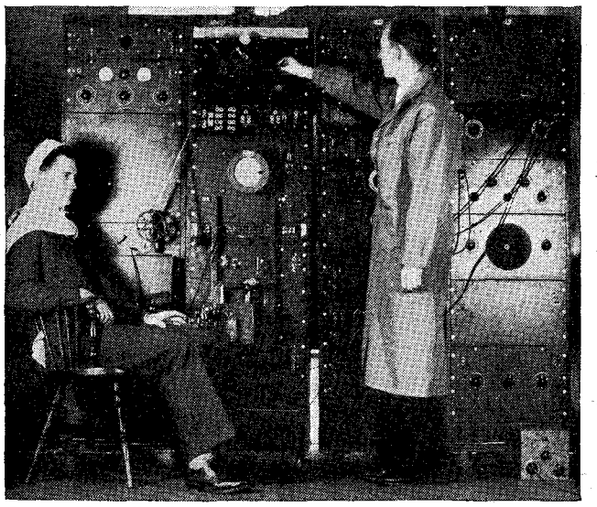
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Recording Rhythmic "Brain-Waves"

A New Clew to the Nature of Thought-Processes Is Revealed in the Significant Experiments of Harvard Scientists

In one corner of the room sat a young man with two electrodes fastened to his head, one to the right ear, the other to the scalp. Wires led to a powerful amplifier, thence to the opposite side of the room, where scientists bent over a moving tape on which an electrically-controlled pen was busily inscribing a regular wavy line.

"Multiply thirty-two by twenty-one," said one of the scientists. The young man closed his eyes. Immediately the pen began to inscribe a different kind of wavy line, one expressing greater voltage, more waves per second. "He's thinking," said Dr. Hallowell Davis, of the Department of Physiology, Harvard University, in charge of the demonstration. "There—now he's solved the problem; the wave-pattern has returned to normal."



Courtesy of Dr. Hallowell Davis

Recording the waves of a human brain: the subject, left, *with electrodes bandaged to his head. Dr. E. J. Derbyshire, directing this experiment, is adjusting the recording apparatus. The cabinets contain the complicated equipment needed to amplify the feeble brain-currents*

"Six hundred seventy-two," said the subject doubtfully, as if not quite certain of the result. Almost at once the wave-pattern changed again, going back to the "thought" type. "He's checking up on his answer," surmised Doctor Davis. "We will be able to see in a moment, when he has completed the recheck."

The wave-pattern returned to normal. The young man relaxed, opened his eyes. "Yes, 672," he said.

Not a Mind-Reader

It was a demonstration last week in Detroit of the apparatus devised by Doctor Davis and several of his colleagues at Harvard: Drs. E. J. Derbyshire, F. A. Gibbs, and E. L. Garceau, to detect, amplify and record the electrical activities of the brain.

The subject, one of three volunteers, was William L. Laurence, Science News Editor of the New York *Times*. The demonstration took place at the Henry Ford Hospital, in the presence of newspaper men and a group of scientists attending the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Earlier in the sessions Doctor Davis and his colleagues had reported some of the results so far learned through the use of their apparatus, which was devised originally to aid in a study of the ear and the action of the auditory nerve.

The brain is continually emitting electrical impulses in a sort of wave-like formation, which can be picked up by electrodes and amplified, as a radio set amplifies feeble radio-waves picked up by its antenna. The amplified current is caused to operate a pen on a moving strip of paper, giving a permanent record of the "brain-waves."

The apparatus does not make it possible for the operator to read the mind of the subject. It only shows the amplitude and form of the electrical-impulse waves accompanying mental activity. When the mind is at rest, there is a steady, rhythmic wave-motion, a characteristic pattern for each individual. Intense concentration or thought changes the pattern in a definite manner. Thus the state of mind of the subject, tho not his actual thoughts, can be detected by the investigator.

Waid photograph

Dr. Hallowell Davis

In a relaxed condition, with eyes closed, a normal subject will register from eight to twenty brain-waves a second, and a total voltage-swing of ten to fifty millionths of a volt. Experiments have disclosed a curious sex-difference: in men, the average is about ten waves a second; in women, twenty.

One highly significant discovery has been that sufferers from epilepsy show definitely abnormal wave-patterns; instead of producing a steady series of rather small waves in the relaxed condition, their brains suddenly throw out large waves. In cases of minor epilepsy, it was reported, the waves are slow, three each second, but in each trough between the slow waves there is a sharp, fast one.

In major epilepsy, there are many fast waves which tend to group together into slower wave-patterns. When a seizure, or "fit," occurs, it is preceded and accompanied by a burst of exceedingly large slow waves of 100 to 300 millionths of a volt.

Science Snap-Shots

A Plant-Disease "Reservoir": A plant with a milky sap, known locally as huan-arpo macho, may be a "reservoir" for the serious disease called verruga peruana or Carrion's disease, common in certain localities in Peru, it has just been reported to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* by Dr. Howard Fox, of New York, who made a study of the disease.

From the plant the disease is carried to human beings by a small, winged, blood-sucking insect. Animal reservoirs for diseases are well known; the rat, for example, may be a reservoir for typhus and bubonic plague, but the existence of a disease common to humans and plants is unusual.

• • •

50,000 Planets: The solar system, of which the earth is a part, probably contains not nine but 50,000 planets, it has been estimated by Prof. Armin O. Leuschner, of the University of California.

In addition to the well-known ones, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto, a swarm of lesser objects have orbits around the sun, most of them in the region between Mars and Jupiter. Nearly 1,300 of the small bodies, or asteroids, have been located since the beginning of the last century, on the first night of which the Italian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi sighted the first, Ceres.

• • •

America's Huge Health Army: More than 1,500,000 persons in this country, according to an estimate in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, are employed directly or indirectly in caring for the sick and preventing disease in this country—about one for every eighty persons otherwise engaged.

The list includes 161,000 legally qualified physicians, 24,000 attendants, 294,000 nurses, 150,000 "practical nurses," nearly 5,000 physiotherapists, clinical-laboratory workers and masseurs; 70,000 dentists, 14,000 dentists' assistants, 2,000 oral hygienists, 20,000 dental technicians and assistants of various kinds; approximately 36,000 osteopaths, chiropractors and "healers," 47,000 midwives, 5,000 chiropodists, 20,000 optometrists; 553,000 hospital superintendents and other hospital personnel, 5,000 clinical attendants, 11,500 health-department workers, and several thousands in private health-organizations; 125,000 registered pharmacists, 17,000 assistant pharmacists, 60,000 apprentice pharmacists, and 2,500 medical-social workers.

• • •

New Kind of Rare Water: A liquid so rare as to make the now-famous "heavy water" common by comparison is the "heavy oxygen water" being produced at Manchester University, England, by a special diffusion apparatus. Only a few drops have been concentrated so far.

One atom of oxygen in every hundred in this water has a mass of eighteen instead of the sixteen of ordinary oxygen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Movie Moguls" Cleaning Up the Screen

"The Immediate Reason For It," Notes the Detroit Free Press, *"Is the Campaign Carried on by the League of Decency, and the Organizations Which Went to the League's Support"*

The men behind the movies have found that virtue pays—handsomely. The box-office is happy to report. . . . Success has attended productions in which not a single shot is fired, in which there is not one seduction. Plays have succeeded without the stimulus of murder and sudden death. Audiences have been won by scenes of family love. Men have been bewitched without the siren's lure, women captivated by love fulfilled at the altar. Children may return from movies without asking awkward questions about "that wicked woman."

Altogether, the annual report of Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., is an encouraging document, and those who have clamored for better films are cheered that, as one puts it, the "picture moguls see the light." There is, too, some less-censorious comment.

The producers have mined Dickens, Alcott, Barrie, Brontë, Tolstoy, and found pure gold for the screen. They are mining Shakespeare, Dante, Hugo, Thackeray, Verne, Dostoyefsky, and O'Neill, and have found "pay-dirt" in plenty.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Left to right, *Basil Rathbone as* Mr. Murdstone, *Jessie Ralph as* Nurse Peggotty, *Freddie Bartholomew as* David Copperfield, *and Elizabeth Allan as* Mrs. Copperfield, *in "David Copperfield"*

Coming plays will be built on a bed-rock of art, culture, and education. Plans are forming, too, in various of the industry's studios to translate great operatic productions to the screen.

After referring to the wide-spread demand for better pictures, Mr. Hays wrote that "the criticism voiced by organized moral leadership was generally supported. This was notice of the fact that more people were now considering the nature of their entertainment; that the overwhelming majority of Americans still held to sound ideals of family life and conduct; that there was a revolt against vulgarity and indecency in every form of expression; that movies which were appealing increasingly to the intelligence could not afford to offend the decencies and moralities of the people; and that many otherwise good films were often gratuitously spoiled, from the standpoint of family appeal, by a single suggestive element, innuendo or situation."

Rising Standard

The improvement has been such, wrote Mr. Hays, that he could quote leading press-opinion as saying that "Hollywood has progressed a million miles." It seems that the public and the producers have moved forward hand in hand.

"The steadily rising level of motion-picture quality," wrote Mr. Hays, "has been accompanied by a rising standard of public appreciation. Forces for betterment, operating for a number of years, and noted in previous reports, have now made themselves manifest in a stream of pictures of exceptionally artistic, ethical, and social import.

"But the improvement has not been an isolated phenomenon. It is a notable and tangible reflection of higher standards of public taste generally. The upward movement has been marked by the efforts of social, educational, moral and religious leadership in the direction of finer entertainment selection."

More Than Promise

Mr. Hays cautioned the producers that "the success of the industry with pictures that met the highest demands of universal entertainment is a challenge, not a cause for complacency. . . . There are no boundaries to the creative efforts of an art that has as raw material for its productions all of drama, all of music, all of literature, and all of life."

"There is no lack of evidence that the screen has gone through a cleansing process which has been something more than the proverbial lick and promise," commented the Detroit *Free Press*. But "the immediate reason for it is the campaign carried on by the League of Decency, and the organizations which went to the League's support.

"And the movement succeeded quickly because it had the hearty approval of a strong body of public opinion which was fed up on dirt and was waiting for leadership. The time being ripe, the innate decency of the American people reasserted itself after a period of quiescence, and Hollywood surrendered almost overnight, in some studios, it is pleasant to know, with real gladness."

"The moguls have seen the light, if current performances are to be matched with future productions," said the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "There can be no disagreement with Hays that the measure of progress for cinemaland is the extent to which fine pictures become the rule, not the exception."

Robbing the report of some of its unction, the Detroit *News* "recalled that since Mr. Hays last reported to the public, the public has reported to Mr. Hays and his associates, to the effect that it was pretty sick of some of their product. So, for the sake of the record, it ought to be added—while Will is congratulating the industry on its reform—that it didn't move of its own accord, but was pushed.

"Mr. Hays might, in good grace, thank the public for doing what he has never given any evidence of being able to do, and, incidentally, showing his associates a way to grow wealthy."

For the Record

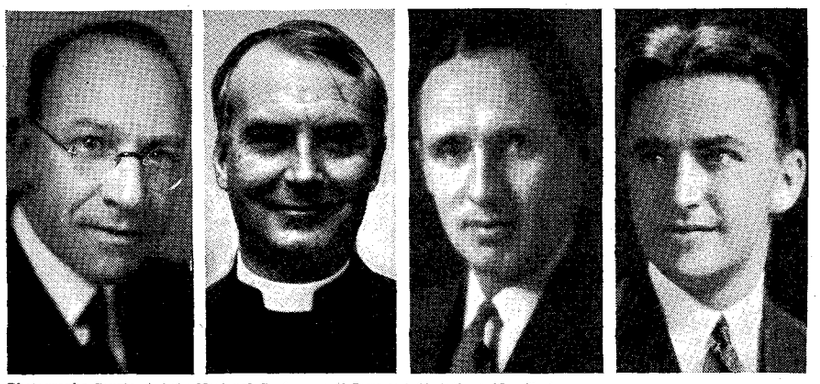
For the sake of the record, it would be well to recall the country-wide boycott of indecency started and kept going by the Legion of Decency, a Catholic movement which gathered to itself adherents of other faiths, the unceasing fight on filthy films made by *The Churchman* (Episcopal), *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), and other religious weeklies, and by many lay and religious organizations.

Came this warning from *The Churchman:* "If the Legion of Decency and allied agencies, among Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, dare to rest on their oars, and fail to follow up such victories as have already been gained, America's greatest avenue of entertainment, and one of America's greatest avenues of instruction, will again become cluttered up with all that is unworthy and vicious."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Priest, Rabbi, and Dixie Hospitality

"Good-Will Team's" Mission in South Is Regarded as "Highly Worth-While Endeavor for Furthering Understanding and Tolerance"



Photographs Courtesy of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, New York

Left to right, *Rabbi Lazaron, Father Riggs, Rev. Mr. Clinchy, Rabbi Bernstein*

When the Rev. T. Lawrason Riggs started on a "good-will tour" of the South with the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy and Rabbi Morris Samuel Lazaron, he was rather dubious about the reception they were likely to get. The tour was under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians "for justice, amity, and understanding among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews in America," which has sponsored similar tours in other parts of the country, with good results.

But, now, a "good-will team" was to invade the South—"the stronghold of Protestant Fundamentalism, which was, not so long ago, also the stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan." The reception the team did get will not be a revelation to Southerners.

It evidently was to Father Riggs, and may be to others assailed by the same misgivings. Father Riggs is a member of the Editorial Council of *The Commonweal,* New York Catholic weekly, and Chaplain of the Catholic Club at Yale. As he told his story in *The Commonweal,* his doubts were dispelled as the tour proceeded.

The first stop was at the University of North Carolina, where the student audience "listened with rapt attention," and the members of the faculty "were friendliness itself."

"Eager Enthusiasm"

" 'Still,' I reflected, 'this is an enlightened academic community,' " wrote Father Riggs. " 'Goodness knows what we will strike farther South!' And rumors of continued activity of the Klan in Alabama were scarcely reassuring."

"Eager enthusiasm" greeted the team at Winston-Salem and other stops south. But "Alabama was before us." Yet—

"When we arrived in Montgomery, we were met at the station, not by a white-robed cavalcade, but by an invitation to address the Legislature! There, standing on the platform beside the Speaker's desk in the beautiful old Capitol, a priest, a minister, and a rabbi, doubtless for the first time in American history, jointly addressed the Legislature (sic) and Senate of a State in the cause of good-will between the three great religious groups of America.

"The experience, as moving as it was unique, was followed by a cordial reception on the part of Governor Graves. If Rabbi (Philip) Bernstein, who had just replaced the veteran Lazaron on our team, felt any nervousness at such a very official début, he did not show it.

"After a day of meetings in Montgomery, we entrained for Tuscaloosa, and, my preconceptions as to the hostility of Alabamans being, by this time, completely shattered, I was scarcely surprized when the conductor told us that his wife had instructed him to be particularly solicitous for our welfare. Even then I was amazed, however, to learn that the number of Catholics at the University of Alabama is greater than at Yale."

The itinerary back included Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Roanoke. Father Riggs's chief impression of the tour was the cordiality of the reception.

"Greatest Beneficiary"

"Personally," concluded Father Riggs, "I value the contacts with Southern Protestantism as a most enlightening result of the trip. No fair-minded person could meet its representatives, clerical and lay, without realizing that the portrayal of such men as mere bigoted Fundamentalists is a gross caricature.

"No Catholic could fail to respond to the vital faith in supernatural Christianity, and to the eager charity, that marked so many of the cultivated gentlemen it was my privilege to meet. For these things, as for their genuine desire to understand where they are unable to agree, I thank God."

"Unquestionably, this 'good-will tour' was productive of a great amount of good in the ways in which Father Riggs suggests," commented the Birmingham *News.* "Numerous persons who attended the meetings must have profited much from them. The tour was a highly worth-while endeavor for furthering understanding, tolerance, and good-will.

"But the most readily apparent fact of all is that Father Riggs himself was the greatest beneficiary of the tour. No one else could possibly have experienced a greater increase in understanding than he did."

In the News

Education under the Pharaohs from 1400 to 1200 B. C. began when the children were three or four, according to Prof. Jean Capart, noted Egyptologist. Two maxims widely accepted to-day, he said, were followed by the Egyptian schoolmasters. They were: "O, scribe, be not idle, or thou wilt be chastised!" and "The way to the brain of a boy is through the seat of his pants."

• • •

Crime was considerably reduced in London last year, announced Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Police. Radio helped. Said an old criminal picked up by a Scotland Yard radio car: "Look 'ere, your blinkin' squadrons are fair muckin' up crime!"

• • •

In Dallas, Texas, a band played a funeral dirge during a parade, emphasizing that there had been forty-four traffic deaths in Dallas County this year. Among the floats was one showing a miniature graveyard. Another carried a cocktail-glass nine feet high. A third depicted death joyfully looking at wrecked motor-cars.

• • •

"Crime or disturbance of the peace is unknown here," said Mrs. Susie Murphy, newly-elected Mayor of New Albany, Kansas, a town of 200 governed entirely by women. No night marshal will be appointed, for none is needed, announced the Mayor.

• • •

New Jersey has a law making it a misdemeanor to disseminate propaganda against race, color, or religion.

• • •

Earle F. Peacox, serving a sentence of from twenty years to life in Great Meadows Prison at Comstock, New York, has completed the State Regents' examinations in high-school work, and received a college-entrance diploma, reported the New York *Herald Tribune.* Peacox planned to "attend" Columbia University by taking correspondence courses.

• • •

The action of its special judicial commission in suspending Dr. J. Gresham Machen, Fundamentalist leader, as a minister, has been approved by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

• • •

Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, was quoted as saying that "there is no reason why Communism and Fascism should not be studied and analyzed in our higher institutions of learning," and that "the quickest way to eliminate Americanism is by curtailing knowledge and speech." "He is entirely right," said the New York *Herald Tribune.*

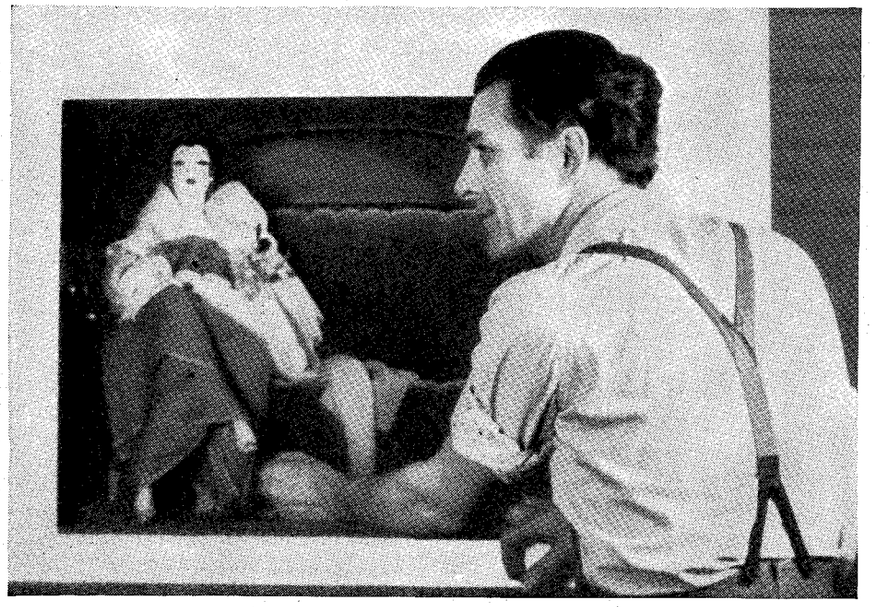
• • •

A Colorado reader sent *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) a circular from a church supply-house offering bargains in "Choir Cossacks." Said *The Living Church:* "We hope they do a Russian business."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Puppets Invade *Mickey Mouse's* Domain

Russell Patterson, Experimenting With Marionettes and Caricature Dolls, Brings Them to a Perfection Which Has Startled and Interested Hollywood's Film-Producers



Russell Patterson preparing the scene for a close-up of a puppet-heroine in a motor-car

In the first bleak days of the depression, Russell Patterson, then at the flood of his vogue, found himself haunted by two convictions: one, that even if the public wasn't tiring of his alluring, pert young women, he was, and would be happy if he never had to draw another, and, two, that a combination of drastic times and the growing flexibility of the camera promised bitter moments ahead for illustrators.

Camera Met Half-Way

The passing of twelve months confirmed the second unpleasant belief. Advertising illustration in newspapers and good magazines was running almost 90 per cent. camera-work, and fiction and article illustration was running as high as 10 per cent. camera-product—and growing. He still experienced faint twinges of distaste when called on to furnish more and still more of his modern flapper-type American girls.

One day he packed away the paint-pots and brushes, turned out the lights, and drifted away into the silences. He was gone a long time, and, when he came back, he had evolved two things which not only calmed his mind, but made his future a far more certain plan than it had promised to be. He had, for one thing, decided to meet the camera better than half-way and make it his savior instead of his destroyer.

A few years of setting-designing and costume-designing for musical comedies had given him valuable theater-experience. He determined to create a series of model stages, set them himself, and people them with small figures, fully dressed, and detailedly executed as possible. He hoped to have them photographed and used as a new illustration medium for magazines.

He created one: a New York business office, showing the Manhattan sky-scrapers through a window. He made a midget desk, chairs, rugs, pictures for the walls, water-cooler, pens, pencils, telephone and even minute ash-trays.

He fashioned one of his pertest young women into a figure, dressed her in a red-checked skirt, shirt-waist and spike-heeled shoes. At the half-open door he posed a man, calling. It took him precisely one minute and seventeen seconds to sell it to a magazine. The one minute was the time it took him to unwrap the photograph.

When it appeared, it turned large advertising offices upside down. Here was a medium which combined drama, stage-technique, the universal appeal of the miniature, and still kept the Patterson style. He was asked for more by magazines, as illustrations, and for much more by corporations that wanted their advertisements dramatized.

Supper-Club Revue

In a few weeks, by some process about which he is not yet clear, he found himself master of a factory. He had engaged technicians, modelers, carvers, painters, women expert in sewing doll-clothes, and, even, a business manager.

As a recess from all this excessive industry, he turned to making puppets. He planned—and still does—a puppet musical revue, complete with scenes, music, costumes, characters, and sketches. He created his own settings, fashioned some dolls, perfected their articulation, and tried them out.

A friend, operating a large supper-club in New York, saw them. He ordered the revue into the supper-club; it delights scores.

Patterson's puppets depart from the traditional marionettes in size, design, costuming, and in a strangely impudent manner which no one can explain, but which is present in each doll.

In France, for some months, makers of short-subject films had been experimenting with animal puppets. American film-makers, reaching out for some novelty to overcome the power of animated-cartoon characters, such as *Mickey Mouse*, toyed with doll-experimentation.

Mr. Patterson took a long look at his dolls, and decided to give film-men a third dimension for their film, and a new set of characters for their short-subject stories. He perfected the theater-dolls, articulating them more precisely, making them lighter, so they would not move so jerkily, dressed them, and bought raw color-film.

He worked night and day for weeks and has about disposed of every problem to date. The costumes respond to color, the dolls move with definite grace and naturalness, and, the one thing which badgered him from the beginning, their personalities come through as definitely as that of any Garbo or Gable—or any *Mickey Mouse*.

Hollywood has not been slow to take note of his experiments. Within a few months, if no new and baffling problem rises, the first of the marionette-films will be made, with sound, color, story.

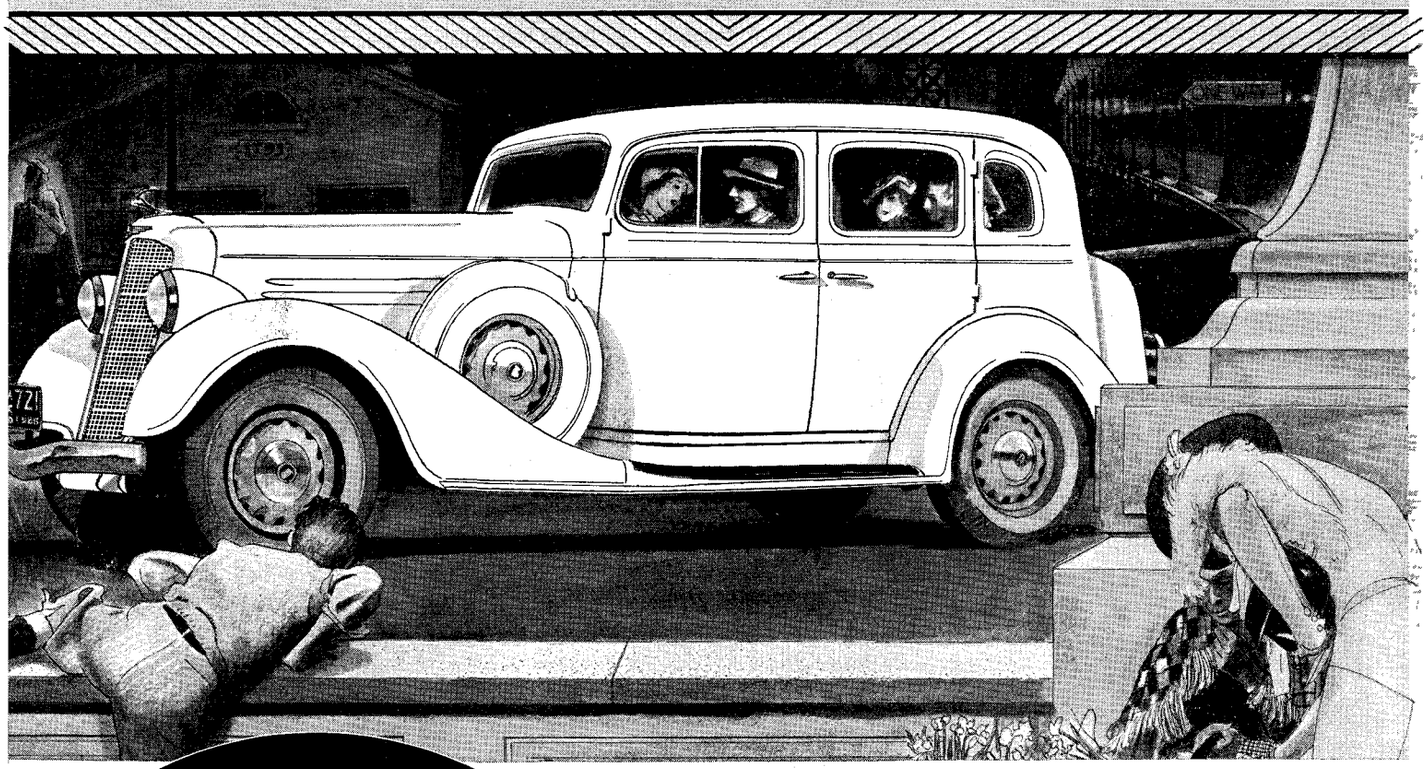
And, meanwhile, in the studio, a small camera rests on a pedestal as tho it were a piece of statuary. Every now and then, as he passes, Patterson pats it and chuckles. He has discovered three ways of evading the black box which is a constant and growing menace to illustrators.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 28)

A Patterson marionette

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT A GLORIOUS *PERFORMER* THIS *BUICK "40"* IS!



NOW $795 AND UP LIST PRICE AT FLINT FOR A GENUINE Buick

Illustrated—1935 Buick Series 40 Four-Door Club Sedan with built-in trunk. Eight-cylinder valve-in-head engine. $925, list price at Flint. Special equipment extra. Prices subject to change without notice. Favorable G.M.A.C. terms.

Try it yourself... IT GIVES THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE ON THE ROAD

Performance is a matter of demonstration, not claims. Take out the Buick "40" yourself, for a real run. Put it over the road as you drive your own car. Have the salesman along or not, as you like. We will gladly leave it up to Buick to sell itself. It will do just that, we warn you. Few who drive the Buick "40" once are satisfied to buy any other car. There is no equal to Buick for performance.

Here's what you get in a Buick "40"—$795

Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eight for Efficiency and Performance . . . Buick Sealed Chassis for Dependability and Long Life . . . Buick Torque-Tube Drive for Finer Roadability . . . Finest Brakes Available on Any Car, for Safety . . . Buick's Built-in Knee-Action for the True Gliding Ride . . . Automatic Starting, Spark and Heat Control . . . Roomy Fisher Bodies, with Fisher No Draft Ventilation . . . Choice of Finish in Ten Colors. Fenders Match Body Color—*No Extra Cost* . . . 117-inch Wheelbase—Longer than 80 per cent of All Cars Sold Today . . . 93 h.p.—15 Miles per Gallon; 10 to 60 Miles an Hour in 21 Seconds.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TODAY—ALL OVER

75,000 Dealers Give You New Summer Mobiloil made by the Famous Clearosol Process

THOUSANDS OF YOU have asked this question by letter . . . millions of others have asked it at the wheel of their cars . . . "When can we get Mobiloil for Spring and Summer driving as good as that new Mobiloil Arctic?"

We're happy to tell you that *today* all Summer grades of Mobiloil are made by Socony-Vacuum's Clearosol Process . . . and can be purchased through more than 75,000 dealers all over the country.

Same Remarkable Savings

To users of the new Mobiloil Arctic, we give this assurance: you can expect the same remarkable oil savings, the same improved engine performance, the same protection at all speeds . . . *all Summer* . . . that you enjoyed last Winter.

To those who haven't tried this new kind of oil, we make this promise: drive with this Summer Mobiloil 1,000 miles . . . and you'll never go back to old-type oils again!

These new Mobiloils are different . . . because they are made a different way. They do not contain those weak, unstable elements which burn up at high engine heat. They have none of the impurities that form carbon and gum, and cause repairs.

A Difference You Can Check

The result is . . . this Summer, you'll drive farther . . . yet spend less on oil purchases.

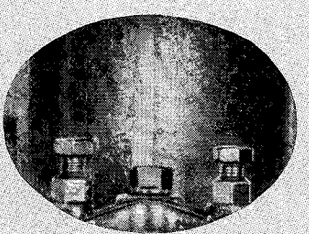
You'll go at the speed that pleases you . . . yet have no worries about engine protection.

Most amazing of all, you'll actually *improve* the performance of your car merely by changing to this new kind of Mobiloil!

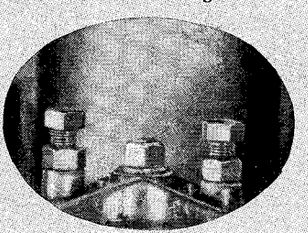
Use this new Summer Mobiloil for your Spring oil change. There's no advance in price. All dealers who display the Red Gargoyle or the Flying Red Horse have it in Grades "A", "AF", "B" and "BB".

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

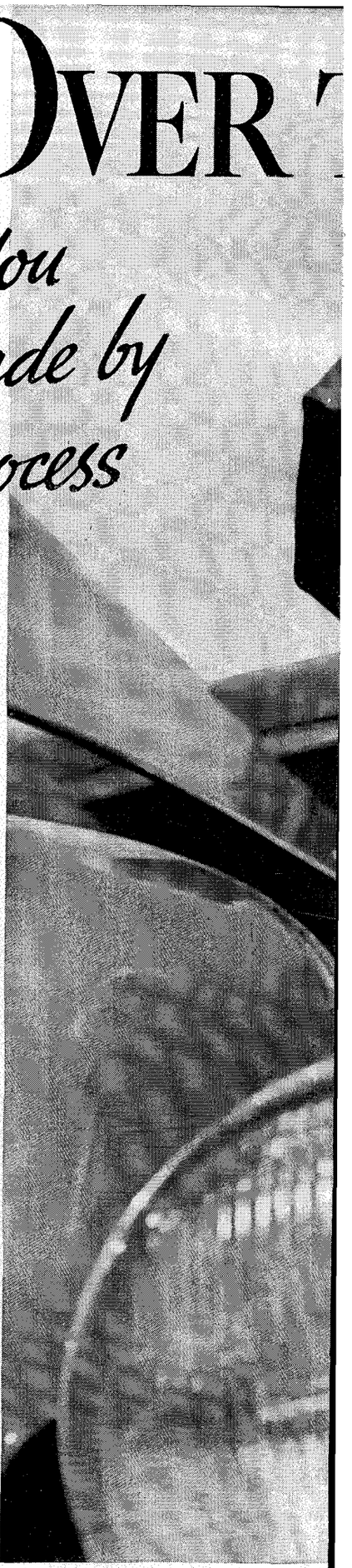
"POUR IT IN . . . I know what the Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process does." 3,000,000 who used new Mobiloil Arctic last Winter are now saving with this new Summer Mobiloil.



100 HOURS of operation on ordinary oil coats the engine valve-chamber with gum.



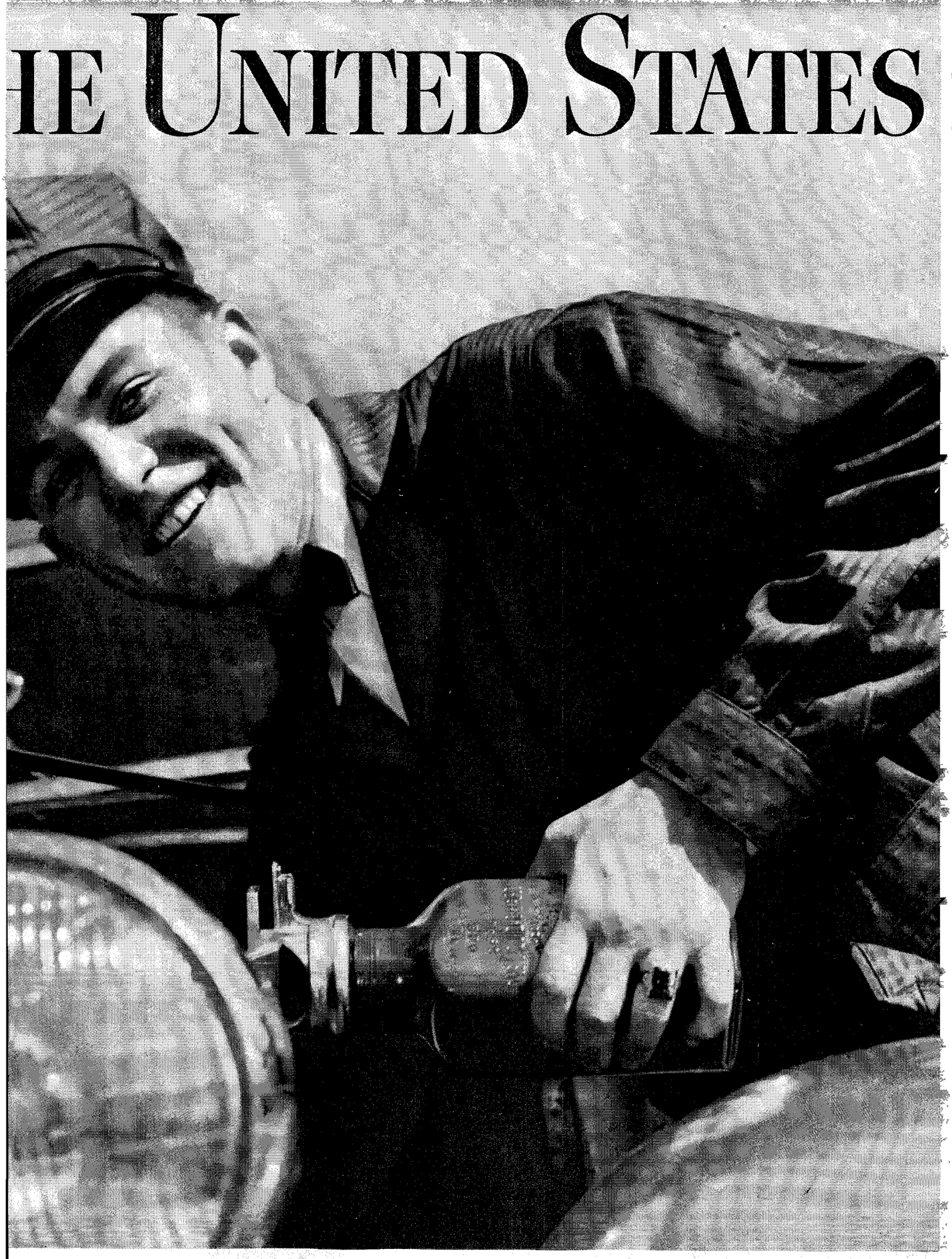
ENGINE IS STILL CLEAN after 100 hours' operation on this remarkable new Mobiloil.



"THEY STAY FULL . . . when I fill 'em w this new Summer Mobiloil." Tests why. This new Mobiloil, made by revolutionary Socony-Vacuum Clear Process, shows 98% resistance to c sumption. Compare this with 88% for other leading oil tested. Then meas the 10% difference in cash saved on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HE UNITED STATES



Mobiloil

SOCONY-VACUUM

Sold wherever you see this Sign

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Look to the

MASTER DE LUXE CHEVROLET

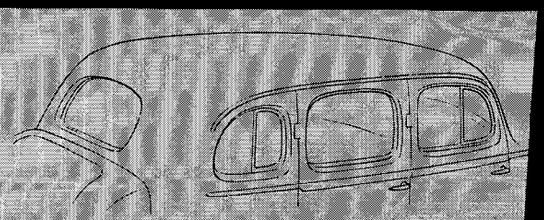
for beauty . .

and for these five famous features that spell quality at low cost

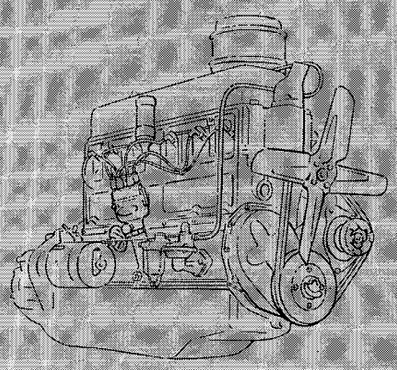
Your own eyes will tell you that the Master De Luxe Chevrolet is outstandingly beautiful. For fine body-craftsmanship has tailored every part. And a ride will tell you that it is powerful—spirited—and surpassingly comfortable. For precision engineering has made it a thoroughbred in action as well as in appearance. Yet these new Chevrolets are surprisingly economical to buy, operate and maintain. That is why we say: Look to the Master De Luxe Chevrolet for beauty—and modern features . . . and *choose Chevrolet for quality at low cost.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value

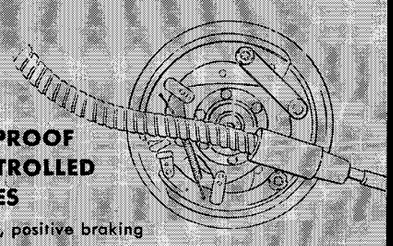


TURRET-TOP BODY BY FISHER
(with No Draft Ventilation)
for your safety and comfort

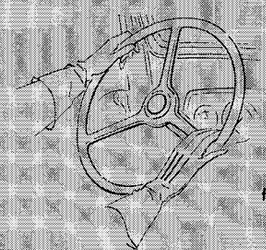


BLUE-FLAME VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
for performance with economy

KNEE-ACTION RIDE
for your comfort and safety

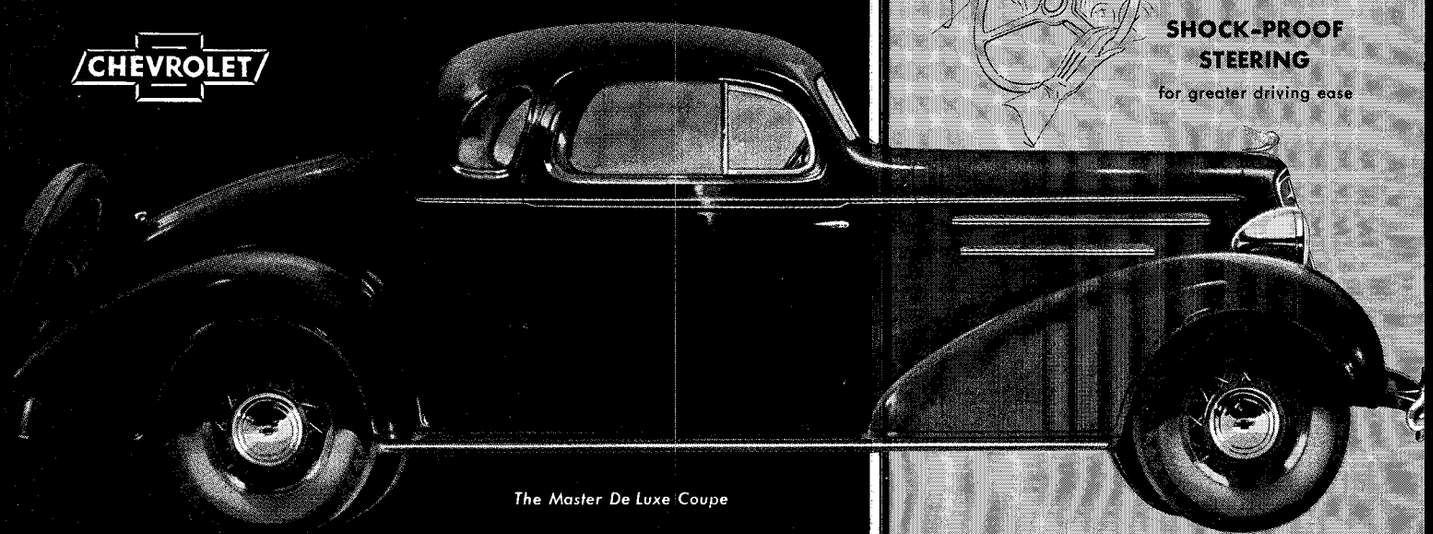


WEATHERPROOF CABLE-CONTROLLED BRAKES
for quick, smooth, positive braking



SHOCK-PROOF STEERING
for greater driving ease

CHEVROLET



The Master De Luxe Coupe

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Culbertson-Sims Bridge-Match

Winner's System Apparently Has Proved Its Superiority, With Four-Five No-Trump Convention Greatly Helping Slam-Bidding, While Sims Shows He Is Outstanding Card-Player

By Walter Malowan

A second helping of a dish never tastes as good as the first one, and repetitions usually fall flat. Therefore, I was not enthusiastic when Ely Culbertson mentioned to me a few months ago that he was considering a match against Mr. and Mrs. P. Hal Sims to prove the superiority of his approach-forcing system over the Sims system. I did not think the public would show anything like the world-wide interest created by the Culbertson-Lenz match.

However, as has happened before, Ely was right, and I was wrong. Not only was the match an outstanding sporting event to bridge-lovers, but even non-players enjoyed watching the three-week spectacle at Crockford's, leading New York bridge-club.

Altho the club is open only to members and their friends, reservations had to be made days ahead, and there was standing-room only left for those who neglected to do so. On March 26, the first day of the match, 704 American newspapers carried the story in 405,712 words. Most foreign newspapers reproduced full reports.

Now that the battle of the bridge-giants is over, the Culbertson system apparently once more has proved its superiority by winning by 16,130 points, despite the Simses holding 1,751 aces, 1,765 kings, and 1,784 queens, against the Culbertson's 1,729 aces, 1,715 kings, and 1,696 queens.

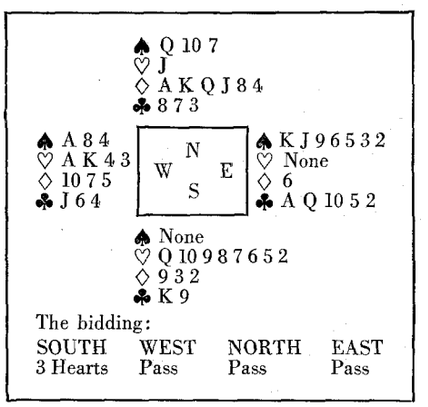
Test of Systems

Admitting that honors often are paralyzed by unfavorable distribution, no such reversal can occur over a stretch of the 870 hands necessary to complete the 150 rubbers of the match. The Culbertsons won eighty-two of these. The ability of the players may have slightly influenced the winning margin, as there is no disputing that Mrs. Sims's technique has not quite reached the three others' level.

Knowing her comparative weakness in defensive plays, and in the handling of the dummy, or, as it is now called, the faced hand, Dorothy used clever bidding strategy to have her Hal become declarer when her side was able to buy the final contract. To accomplish this aim, Dorothy avoided no-trump bids as much as possible, and frequently used and misused the artificial club bid which is a part of the Sims system.

Their club bid indicates a certain honor strength, but, more often than not, no club suit at all. This led to numerous surprizing results. Once Mrs. Sims bid clubs with a singleton, and her partner jumped immediately to seven clubs, the contract being made by correct play.

A few days later, Dorothy once more made her favorite bid of one club, holding: spades—A, J, 7, 4; hearts—A, 9; diamonds—A, Q, 10, 6, 3; clubs—A, 4. This time her partner passed, and so did her opponents. She was set one trick when she could easily have made two no-trump.



The bidding:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
3 Hearts	Pass	Pass	Pass

An artificial bid, which allows such misunderstanding between partners, can not be of value in the long run, and, having seen the Sims system in operation, I wonder whether it was not primarily devised for unequal partners so that the stronger player might be allowed to play the faced hand more often.

In contrast to the many prize-fights advertised as "grudge" fights, and ending as peace conferences, there actually was not much love lost in the Culbertson-Sims match. It was not only a test of systems, but an outlet for the apparently genuine antagonism between the Culbertsons and the Simses.

Perhaps I should not have used the first name in the plural, because I do not think that Josephine Culbertson ever bears a grudge against anybody, and no more evenly tempered, more charming, or more talented bridge-player ever has shuffled a deck. To bring the average nearer normalcy, Dorothy is considerably temperamental.

Fighting He-Men

When in her 'teens, she made the front page repeatedly as the "Red Devil," the bane of every policeman, riding her red motor-cycle, and breaking all speed-laws and a few bones. Becoming more demure and having—*en passant*—secured the first American aviator's license issued to a woman pilot, she studied sculpture, and her works of art have attracted attention at many exhibitions.

Ely Culbertson and P. Hal Sims are real fighting he-men. Ely, altho not insensitive to the applause of the masses, seeks no quarrels, but never avoids one when it comes his way. Bridge is his life. His ability at the card-table needs no herald.

He also is an excellent speaker, and exceptionally clever writer, and would excel in almost anything he attempted. More than 300 newspapers in the United States and abroad carry his syndicated articles on bridge, daily.

Hal is more than six feet tall, weighs 275 pounds, and takes life easily—outside of bridge. He retired from business some years ago. He has an estate at Deal, New Jersey, where he lives and plays bridge with his regular twenty or thirty guests, when he is not in Florida, or playing in some tournament.

He gets a lot of fun out of tennis and golf. A few weeks ago, he won the Artists' and Writers' Golf Tournament, and managed, almost simultaneously, a nation-wide pinochle-tournament.

The Culbertsons dress meticulously, and Ely, between the afternoon and evening sessions of the match, found enough time to give me a lecture on what kind of necktie to wear with a colored shirt. The Simses go out of their way to be informal, so much so that they are usually conspicuous. At the dinner given before the start of the match, Hal was the only one not wearing evening clothes.

Bridge certainly would be a bore if the expert players never made mistakes, and insufficient bids, leads, and bids out of turn, and even revokes, happened almost as frequently during the match as in an ordinary rubber-bridge game. The Culbertson pair played its famous steady game, studded, when the occasion arose, with brilliant squeezes and end-plays.

The Culbertson four-five no-trump convention greatly helped their slam-bidding. P. Hal Sims once more proved himself to be one of the outstanding card-players. His handling of the most difficult hands was well-nigh perfect.

Dorothy Sims did some clever interference bidding; her best contribution to the match being a psychic opening-bid, followed up with a bluff double which stopped the opponents from reaching a small slam. Ely Culbertson retaliated on the hand shown in the accompanying diagram.

The Simses were vulnerable, and had a part score of sixty. Mr. Culbertson was allowed to play the hand at three hearts, making four, when the opponents could have made five spades. This shut-out bid was crowned with full success because it not only saved the rubber temporarily, but the Culbertsons finally did win the rubber.

The Ironic Touch

The standard-bearers of the approach-forcing system were leading during the entire match with the exception of the first two sessions, when they were trailing by 4,730 points. This caused the club to put its flags at half-staff in order to announce the tragedy to the world! The biggest lead the Culbertsons ever held was 17,280 points, which they reached in the next-to-the-last session.

The grand finale included a supper given to the two contesting pairs, and, as an ironic touch, the presentation by Crockford's Club of the "Sims System" book to Mr. Culbertson and the "Culbertson Blue Book" to Mr. Sims!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Sam Levene left a promising textile-manufacturing business to go on the stage. His performance in "Three Men On a Horse," current New York hit, is regarded by two leading critics as one of the best pieces of acting of the season. He was born in the Bronx, New York, and attended high school, where he failed to qualify for the dramatic society. After leaving school, he took a fling at manufacturing frocks, and spent his evenings as a vaudeville performer, in neighborhood playhouses. To his family's disgust, he gave up business, enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, where he was encouraged by the faculty. He soon began to find parts in plays. His father, an orthodox Jewish cantor, never has seen him act, and never has been in a theater, but his mother sees him in all his parts.

De Barron photograph

Thomas H. Gammack, who recently was appointed Executive Assistant to Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the SEC, is a former newspaper man. After completing his education at Kent School, Harvard University, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, England, he worked for several years in Paris as a financial correspondent. Subsequently he was, in 1928-'29, Financial Editor of *The New Outlook*, then formed the brokerage and investment firm of Gammack and Company. Upon his arrival in Washington, he severed his connections with the brokerage house permanently. Gammack is medium in height, well built, dresses well, is youthful in appearance, and has a pleasant, friendly, casual manner.

Wide World

Brendan Keenan of Boston is a pianist and music teacher who scoffs at accepted methods, and believes that life and movement, instead of technique, are the essentials of the truly interpretative artist. His unique—and controversial—method of teaching has become so famous that he has been invited to lecture on his principles at the Salzburg Festival in Austria next summer. Mr. Keenan met parental objections in his musical ambition, but he persisted. In his early days of music study he worked as a soda-clerk, bundle-boy, and theater-usher. While working behind a soda-fountain, in New York, he won a scholarship, went abroad, and later returned to Boston.

Sketch by Burroughs

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

Charles H. Kuhn—Born in Prairie City, Illinois, on March 20, 1892. Moved with the family soon afterward to Bushnell, Illinois.

Attended the Bushnell Public Schools and Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. When eye-strain forced me to slow up, I went to the Canadian harvest-fields.

First cartoon job was with the late J. Campbell Cory in his Publishers' Feature Bureau in Chicago. Then the War. Spent the next two years in the Navy as a fireman.

After discharge from the Navy, drew cartoons for *The Rocky Mountain News* of Denver for about three years.

From there I came to the Indianapolis *News* in January, 1922, and have been there since.

Married thirteen years; no children.

Favorite sport—fishing, plain and fancy loafing, and eating prune-pie.

Hobbies—making advertising novelties and children's toys and games.

Have a Boston terrier, Colonel, who can do everything but draw pictures, and I'll have him doing that in a couple more years.

Ronald Kirkbride, Business Manager of the magazine *Story*, is, at twenty-three, author of three books, the first of which was published when he was eighteen. One of the youngest executives in the publishing business, he is lithe, slender, six feet tall, has dark, intense eyes, and is the father of two children. He is fond of sports, particularly tennis; flies an air-plane. Recently he was elected to the Council of the Authors' Club.

Winson Tremaine photograph

Harold J. Laski, at forty-one, is one of the most brilliant contemporary British political economists. In 1914, at twenty-one, he was giving a course in politics at Harvard, and, at the same time, lecturing at Yale and Amherst. Following a controversy over freedom of speech during the famous Boston Police strike, he accepted a post at the University of London, where he stands out as one of the most fearless and progressive thinkers of the day. In America at present, he continues to astonish his students, not only by his enormous range of knowledge, but by the dexterous virtuosity with which he replies to their questions. He is the author of many books, most recently, "The State in Theory and Practise."

Viking Press

Vice Admiral Henry V. Butler, new Commander of the Navy's Aircraft Battle Force, is a tall, slim, quiet man who has been in the service for forty-four years. Sixty-one, he is somewhat gray, but still remarkably young-looking for his age. During the Spanish-American War, he served on the U.S.S. *Olympia*, flag-ship of Admiral Dewey.

© Underwood

During the Philippine Insurrection, he commended the U.S.S. *Mindoro*, a small river-gunboat. In 1914-'15, he was Captain of the Port, Canal Zone, and, in 1916, was ordered to command the U.S.S. *San Francisco*, a mine-layer and flag-ship of the Commander, Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet. For this duty he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. After serving as commander of the U.S.S. *Michigan*, and of the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, aircraft-carrier, he was promoted to rear admiral on October 7, 1927.

What's the Name, Please?

Mussolini — Italian premier (see cover)—*moose*, not *muss:* hence *moose-so-lee'nee.*

Il Duce—his title—as if spelled *eel doo'chay.*

Kuhn—see this page—not *coon*, but *kewn.*

Gammack—see this page—each *a* as in *back*, accented on the first syllable.

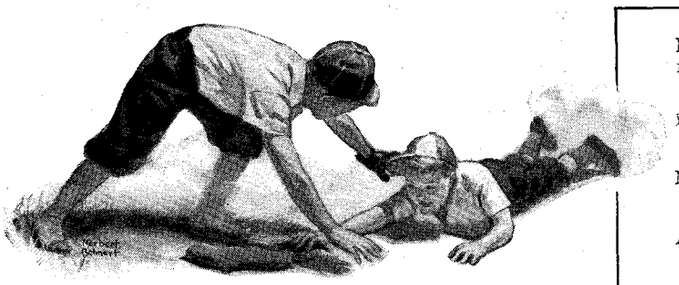
Viña Delmar—novelist and short-story writer—the Spanish *ñ:* hence *veen'ya.*

Octavus Roy Cohen—writes Negro stories—*tav* as in *tavern: oc-tav'us.* —**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Health—

through Exercise



Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dept. 535-L.
1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send me the new publication on Exercise prepared by your Bureau of Physical Education.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

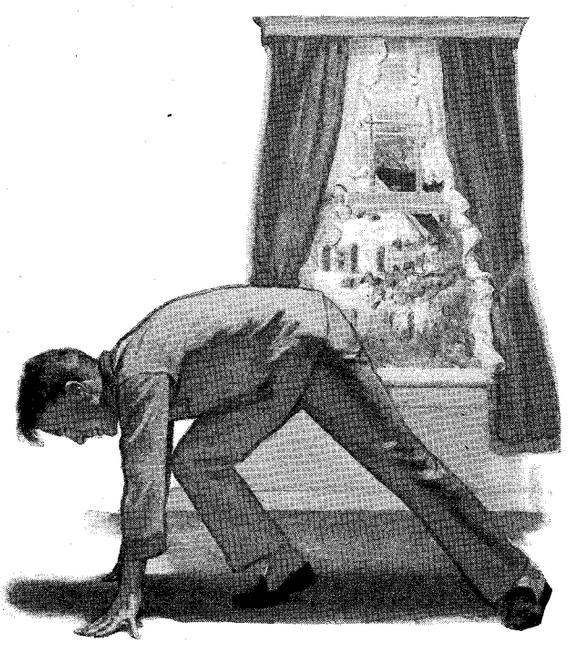
CITY_____ STATE_____

WHEN boys and girls play hard they use practically every muscle in their bodies. They run, jump, bend, twist and turn. It is the exercise they need to strengthen their muscles, straighten their backs, deepen their chests and square their shoulders.

Youngsters who are taught, as a part of their physical education, the other hygienic habits that have to do with posture, diet, cleanliness, fresh air and sleep, are bound to build stronger, healthier bodies. The pleasure found in exercise and in the skill acquired in those early years should encourage these boys and girls, when they are grown up, to continue their physical activity.

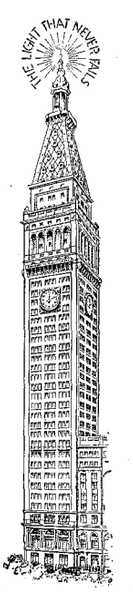
Fathers and mothers can learn from their children at play. It is easy, as one grows older, to give up exercise at the very time when it is needed. Perhaps you have forgotten that you require exercise to keep your heart and lungs in tune, to stimulate circulation, to preserve a correct posture which aids digestion and a more active functioning of other body organs.

There are some persons to whom vigorous exercise might be harmful. But unless your doctor has advised against your taking reasonable amounts of physical exercise, the booklet prepared by the Metropolitan's



Bureau of Physical Education will be helpful in supplementing your normal outdoor activity. You will not begrudge the few minutes a day given to exercise when you begin to get the benefit from it.

The Metropolitan has sent to policyholders and their neighbors more than 1,500,000 illustrated Exercise Charts. Send the coupon for the 1935 revised edition of the publication on Exercise.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

© 1935 M. L. I. CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

O'Neill Begins Another Marathon

Seven Interrelated Full-Length Plays Are Goal of Celebrated Dramatist, With Two Complete Enough for Discussion

By William P. Sears, Jr.

The ingenuity of Eugene O'Neill for fabricating marathon dramas did not end or exhaust itself with "Strange Interlude" and the trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra." He is occupied in writing seven full-length plays, each related to the others. When the enormous task is done, the Theater Guild, undoubtedly, will sponsor the gigantic work.

Keystone

Eugene O'Neill

Mr. O'Neill recently informed the Guild that the first two of the series would be ready for production some time during the season of 1936-'37.

The new plays, one flowing inevitably into the next, will trace the whole history of an American family. The first two units, in scenario form, and notes from outlines of the other five, give enough of the project to make it accurate to say that the plays will cover five generations of the family, beginning in New England in 1829, and ending on the Pacific Coast in the present. The migrations of the principals from New England down to New York, thence through the Middle West, and, finally, halting at the barrier of the Pacific Ocean, will be an important part of the theme.

The cycle will have a name of its own, if Mr. O'Neill follows his present plan through to the end, and each of the member-dramas will have its own title. It also is expected that any one of the units may be seen alone with satisfaction, and no real sense of necessity to see its related works.

Plan Not Definite

Altho the dramatist has not promised the first two until the season after next, it is expected that the remaining five plays will follow swiftly, since he proposes to have them performed one a month, one a week, or one a night, whichever fits the Guild's schedule and his best. His only demand up to now has been that, once started, the proper sequence be followed.

In this way, the plays could be produced one a season as a middle-production for the Guild during midwinter, altho this course would raise the danger of audiences forgetting, in the passing twelve months, the details of the previous play. In any case, neither Mr. O'Neill nor the Guild has arrived at any definite plan.

One certain thing is that the dramatist intends to follow techniques already perfected by him, and to indulge himself in no experimentation beyond the vast size of the project. He experimented with masks in "The Great God Brown," and in "Strange Interlude," which sprawled across nine full acts, he used two sets of dialog: one as spoken openly between characters, the other voicing the private thoughts of the characters.

His most colorful experiment was "Marco Millions," a spectacle, more than a play, which really was manufactured out of a series of pictorial episodes.

Probably the finest play yet written by the admitted master of native drama is one which New York never has seen: "Lazarus Laughed."

His Trilogy Form

Only once has O'Neill failed outright with a major work. He planned and wrote the major part of a trilogy for which "Dynamo" was the first play. The Guild gave it production, but the reception was so discouraging that he abandoned the other two plays.

He was, then, feeling his way about the trilogy form, and, from those gropings, and ultimate conquests, he evolved the classic "Mourning Becomes Electra," which combined the Greek architecture of thought, that is to say, dramatic thought, with psychoanalytic reasoning.

He followed this grave and impressive work with "Ah, Wilderness!", a shrewd, homespun type of folk-play filled with native humors and philosophies. George M. Cohan created the rôle of the father in it, and made the play glow.

The O'Neill career has grown up out of humble beginnings. Restless son of a celebrated actor-father, he passed two years at sea as a common sailor. Out of his experiences on the decks of heaving freighters, he wove those first one-act plays which brought him to the consciousness of the playgoing public. Out of those experiences, too, rose an incident which makes this serious, thoughtful dramatist laugh whenever it is mentioned.

During the run of "Strange Interlude," when he rose to the peak as America's foremost dramatist, and when dramatic and literary clubs and critics from Coast to Coast were making his name a constant topic, he strolled down Broadway one night. Thousands passed him without recognition, until he walked by a Coney Island sightseeing bus. The barker, standing on the sidewalk, had been a sailor with O'Neill years before. O'Neill saw him and walked over.

"Hello, Joe," said O'Neill.

"Hello, Gene," replied the barker. "What yuh doin' now? Still workin' the boats?"

New Electric Organ

Pipeless, Its Music Originates as Sound in Power-Cabinet

Musicians, singers, music authorities, and writers, last week examined the first technically perfect electric pipeless-organ, the invention of Laurens Hammond, of Chicago. Smaller than an upright piano, the instrument has a two-manual console, with pedal clavier, and a power-cabinet. Organ technique is required to play it.

Altho all of the mechanism is contained in the console, the music originates as sound in the power-cabinet. There are no reeds, or other vibrating parts, and the instrument requires no air-system.

The variety of tones is virtually infinite, and there is duplication of the regular organ diapason, flute-pipe, orchestral string and reed tones, without any of the physical counterparts encountered in the ordinary pipe-organ.

The tones originate in an electric tone-generator, consisting of a wheel, a permanent magnet around which a coil has been wound. Each time a high spot on the tone-wheel passes the magnet, a change of magnetization takes place within the magnet, setting up an electrical impulse in the coil.

Wheel Guides Pitch

Thus, if 440 high spots pass the magnet extremity in a second, 440 corresponding impulses are set up in the coil in a corresponding period of time. If head-phones were connected to the terminals of the coil, a musical tone would be heard: the audible for international standard "A" pitch, which is 440 vibrations a second.

The speed of the wheel determines the current frequency, and the resulting pitch of the musical note. Another wheel, with different number of high spots, revolving at the same speed, would change the pitch. In the generator-unit of this organ there are ninety-one tone-generating elements, each supplying a different pitch.

Fritz Reiner playing electric organ

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

While YOU TRAVEL .. When YOU ARRIVE .. ON Air-Conditioned TRAINS THROUGHOUT THE WEST

PIONEERING as always, the Western Railroads now proudly lead the newest Parade of Progress . . . for they have completely air-conditioned their principal trains. Coaches and chair cars—as well as diners, sleeping cars, lounge and club cars will provide the healthful benefits and comforts which air-conditioning affords. All this without additional cost to the traveling public.

Never in history has any form of transportation offered such travel luxury as this!

It's always fair weather aboard these principal western trains—no matter how hot or dusty or rainy it is outside. Cool, clean air always. Freedom from drafts. Freedom, too, from disturbing noises—they are shut out. Wear white linens if you wish.

Train Travel Costs Less

The Western Railroads recently cut their basic fares so that round trip tickets can be purchased at rates as low as 2c per mile for sleeping car travel and correspondingly low rates in coaches and chair cars. You know in advance what your trip will cost. *Your money goes farther on Western Railroads.* You know when you will arrive, for railroad schedules are swift and dependable. You rest in safety and comfort as you ride through the colorful panorama of the West.

See Nearest Railroad Representative

This summer, whether you travel in the West for business or on a delightful vacation trip, travel by train for safety and economy. Any railroad representative will gladly give you details on rates, routes, schedules—or literature on interesting places to go.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

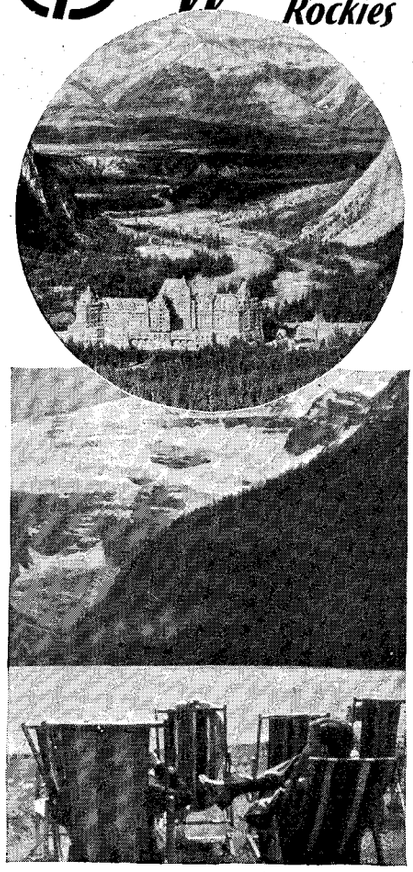
to American Rockies, Southwest, Old Mexico, California, San Diego Exposition, Texas Gulf Coast, Ozarks, North Woods and Lakes, Dude Ranches, National Parks, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Resorts of Every Character.

WESTERN RAILROADS

COOL • CLEAN • DEPENDABLE • QUIET • SAFE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Banff LAKE LOUISE and EMERALD LAKE IN THE Canadian Rockies



again All-Expense COSTS WAY DOWN!

THINK of it! A travel digest plan that enables you to see all three of these world-famous resorts in the Canadian Rockies. You revel at Banff Springs Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake. So much to do: GOLF on a mile-high course—SWIM with a choice of fresh or warm sulphur water. FISH—RIDE—HIKE—play TENNIS—DANCE—or loaf and rest. Full details are yours for the asking.

Two Low-Cost All-Expense Tours
Including 126 Miles of Spectacular Mountain Motoring

6 WONDERFUL DAYS... $70
2 days (2 nights) at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, plus 1 day optional at Banff or Lake Louise, and 1 day at Emerald Lake.
From BANFF or FIELD... All Expenses

4 COLORFUL DAYS... $55
2 days at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, with visit to Emerald Lake.
From BANFF or FIELD... All Expenses

Tours begin at Banff or Field... *Starting June 21st*
All are first class. All include transportation from Banff to Field (or Field to Banff), modern hotel room, meals, **126 miles of motoring.** Add rail fare to Banff (or Field). Stop-overs at regular rates. Extra reductions for stays of one week or more. Banff Springs Hotel open *June 16 to September 10*; Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet—June 21 to September 10.

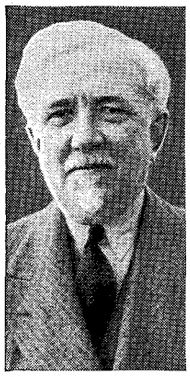
Canadian Pacific Hotels

Apply Travel Agent—or Mgr. Banff Springs Hotel, BANFF, Alta.—*or* Canadian Pacific Offices, *including:*
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT
LOS ANGELES CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS BOSTON
PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO MILWAUKEE BUFFALO
WASHINGTON, D. C. MINNEAPOLIS CINCINNATI
ATLANTA ST. PAUL TORONTO MONTREAL
OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Among the Outstanding Books

Chronicles of Barabbas. By George H. Doran. [New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $3.50.]

Byron, when his publisher, in reward for some especial favor, gave him a copy of the Bible, sent it back, with the passage which had read "Now Barabbas was a robber" changed to read "Now Barabbas was a publisher." George H. Doran, who began his publishing career fifty-one years ago as office-boy in the Willard Tract Depository, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, takes from that story the title for his own autobiography.



International

George H. Doran

Yet Doran's is a proud record of a half-century of successful publishing. He gossips freely about his authors and his publishing associates. He boasts of his coups and he makes no apologies. Only one of his authors, he says, ever availed himself of the contract clause which permits an author access to his publisher's books.

That was James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, whose "My Four Years in Germany" was the publishing sensation of 1917; it sold a half-million copies. Mr. Gerard sent an accountant into the Doran office; after two weeks' careful checking, the accountant discovered that Gerard had been overpaid $120!

Doran began as a publisher of religious books. When he was twenty-two, he left the Toronto tract-house to join Fleming H. Revell in Chicago, then the largest religious publishing house in the world, in a day when the best-selling books often were sermons, tracts, and religious novels. At twenty-four, he was the company's vice-president; he led it gradually into larger publishing fields.

Success and Blunder

He "discovered" that one-time best seller, "I, Mary MacLane," which came into his office under the title "I Await the Devil's Coming." His greatest success was with Ralph Connor's "Sky Pilot" books; his greatest blunder, a refusal to Harold Bell Wright's first manuscript, "That Printer of Udell's."

Or, perhaps it was refusal of Charles M. Sheldon's "In His Steps," which seemed too revolutionary to the conservative Christians of the Revell Company. (That "What-would-Jesus-do?" book sold three million copies in a year.) It was in this business that Doran made the English contacts which later were to make him almost the foremost publisher in America.

Times change, and tastes with them. Mr. Doran tells how his English associates hesitated to publish Michael Arlen, but he himself was not shocked.

However, he made John Dos Passos tone down his "Three Soldiers," and he refused to publish Dos Passos's next book without changes to which Dos Passos refused to agree.

He signed a contract to publish D. H. Lawrence, but the first book submitted under the contract was "The Rainbow" and Doran was shocked into backing out of his contract. He still accuses Lawrence of a "vulgar nudity of intellectualism," and a "pornography of soul."

Great Publisher

To his successful authors, Arnold Bennett always in the forefront, Mr. Doran pays extravagant and affectionate tributes. He talks intimately of Bennett's unsuccessful marriages, of Maugham's "ascetic" life in a Mediterranean castle, of Hugh Walpole's envious attitude toward others' success, of the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis's curious plagiarisms.

He calls Mary Roberts Rinehart "my First Woman of the Land," tells how *Ralph Connor* was swindled out of close to a million dollars' profits on his books while serving at the Front, characterizes Rebecca West as "the Dorothy Parker of England," and Dr. Axel Munthe as almost a charlatan.

He describes with somewhat painful detail, the negotiations which led him first to merge his firm with Doubleday, Page and Company, in the greatest merger of publishing history, then to withdraw, pained by what he called the "materialistic atmosphere" of Garden City.

Sinclair Lewis was one of Doran's editors; Coningsby Dawson, John Farrar, Eugene Saxton were others.

He chats about them all in this singularly interesting book, revealing often more about himself than about them. He was a great publisher; and the great publisher is not the great critic, but the man in tune with the mass emotions of his day.

Worth Reading

I Change Worlds. By Anna Louise Strong. (New York: Henry Holt and Company: $3.) The *Pilgrim's Progress* of a pioneer American woman, from Seattle to Moscow.

The Nazi Dictatorship. By Frederick L. Schumann. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $3.) Sober and ominous history, analysis and prophecy.

Greenwich Village, 1920-1930. By Caroline F. Ware. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $4.) A sociological study of a post-War community where people rebelled against old patterns without achieving new.

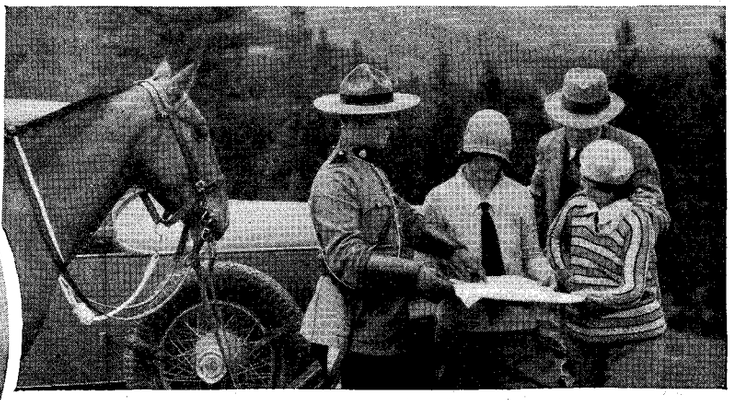
The Story of Magic. By John Mullholland. (New York: Loring and Mussey; $2.) From the Middle Ages through Houdini to Mullholland himself.

A Few Foolish Ones. By Gladys Hasty Carroll. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.) With a Maine hero to match the **Jen Shaw** of "As The Earth Turns."

Don't Ever Leave Me. By Katharine Brush. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.) In which the author of "Young Man of Manhattan," somewhat older, turns to the problem of the modern mother, and her modern son.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If it's fish you want, the lakes and streams of Canada are alive with fighting beauties.



adventure in CANADA

Land of Varied Vacations

DO YOU LONG for the pungent smell of wood smoke and a little camp deep hidden in a pine wood? And do your fingers itch for a tussle with a fighting salmon, trout, bass or muskie? Perhaps you hear the call of new motor trails and far horizons; or are you looking forward to gay times and gracious living at some smart summer colony?

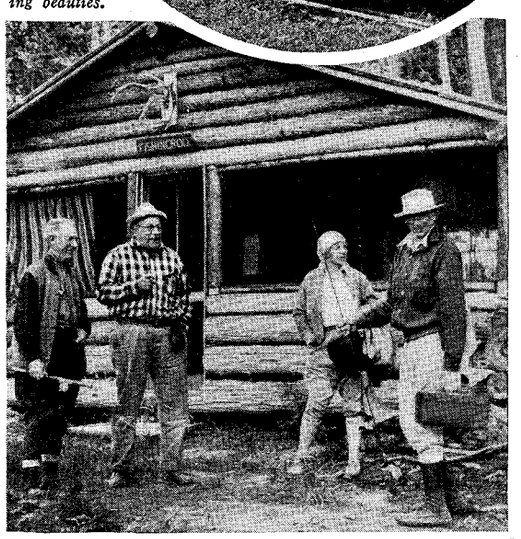
CANADA, great nation under a friendly foreign flag, invites you to share with her people the varied vacation opportunities which only Canada affords.

Holiday land in Canada is as near as the boundary—it is as far as you care to travel. Whether you have only a few hurried days or whether long weeks of luxurious relief from strain lie before you, the vacation land of Canada is yours. And everywhere you go are friendly people who know your ways—helpful tourist bureaus comfortable places to stop.

The cost is within your budget, whether you plan to take advantage of the low cost of a trans-Canada train tour, vacation by boat along Canada's scenic coasts and inland waterways, enjoy a fun-filled stay at a famed resort or national park, rent an inexpensive cabin on the shores of a woodland lake or stream, or follow the motor trails, camping where night overtakes you and cooking your meals along the way.

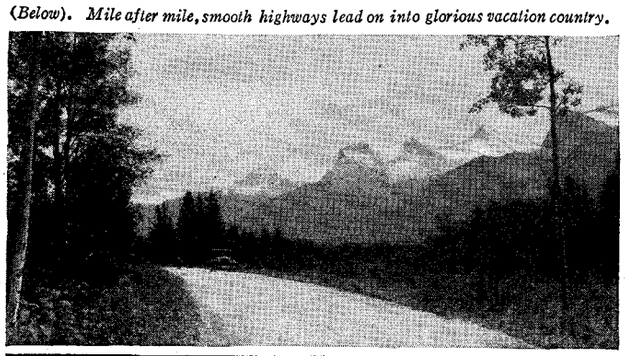
DISCOVER CANADA... and this thrilling new kind of holiday. Send the coupon for specific information, or call at your nearest Canadian Railway or Steamship office. We will gladly help you to plan your vacation this year.

No Red Tape at the International Border



Travelling Canada's beautiful waterways on luxurious river and lake steamers adds pleasure to the vacation.

(Below). Mile after mile, smooth highways lead on into glorious vacation country.



CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU

Ottawa, Canada

Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada

Please send me more information about Canada—where to go, how to get there, how long it will take and what it will cost.

Name.....

Address.....

..... *State*.....

LDG135

I am interested in: CHECK

1. Canadian National Parks . . . . . ☐
2. Motor Tour . . . ☐
3. Train Tour . . . ☐
4. Boat Trip . . . ☐
5. Summer Cottage . ☐
6. Camping Site . . ☐
7. Mountain Resort ☐
8. Lake Resort . . ☐
9. Seaside Resort . . ☐
10. Fishing . . . . . ☐
11. Big Game . . . ☐
12. Convention or Group Party Tours ☐

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MEXICO CITY

via Panama Canal

PUERTO COLOMBIA
CARTAGENA
CRISTOBAL
COLON
PANAMA CITY
LA LIBERTAD
SAN SALVADOR
SAN JOSE
GUATEMALA CITY
ANTIGUA
MAZATLAN
GUADALAJARA

By rail to New York — a new GRACE "Santa" liner (all outside rooms with private baths, outdoor built-in tiled swimming pools, dining rooms with roll back domes, open to the sky) thru Panama Canal to Mazatlan, Mexico, including en route visits to Puerto Colombia and Cartagena in South America; Cristobal, Colon, Balboa, and the ruins of historic Old Panama; a 20 mile drive inland to San Salvador; and an 80 mile trip in a special train to Guatemala City and Antigua. From Mazatlan by rail, complete with American Pullman equipment, to Guadalajara, MEXICO CITY, Laredo, St. Louis and back home. Or by rail to Laredo, MEXICO CITY, Guadalajara and Mazatlan, thence a new GRACE "Santa" to New York and home by rail. 21 days, or as much longer as you wish!

DON'T DELAY—*Spring is Glorious in* **MEXICO CITY**

April and May are Mexico City's finest months. The weather is warm, but not too hot, and the flowers are all in bloom. Sail from New York on the

"SANTA ELENA" May 11 "SANTA PAULA" May 25 "SANTA ROSA" June 8

GRACE LINE

Apply any Travel Agent or GRACE LINE, 10 Hanover Square, New York; Boston, Washington, D.C., Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.

Mussolini for Peace

Declares Italy Is Interested Only In Natural Expansion

(Continued from page 11)

"Austrian integrity and independence can not be lost without European peace being lost. It is to be hoped that the international discussions now pending, and those in prospect, will gain universal European recognition of this principle. Hungary must receive better treatment. Russia and Poland, I think, will keep the peace. The situation between Yugoslavia and Italy, diplomatically correct, should be better than it is, particularly since their economies are complementary.

"Great Britain has become more realistic. She discerned the many dangers to peace and threw her weight into the scales against them. That she will persist along this line seems to me as certain as the fact that a general solicitude for peace, and general methods to preserve it, will be necessary for many a day to come.

"Moreover, it now appears to be accepted in Great Britain, both by the Government and by the people, that adequate armed strength is still indispensable, alike for home defense and for carrying out international obligations imposed by Pacts."

"You are not afraid of arms in non-aggressive hands?"

"Arms in non-aggressive hands are the only guaranties of peace."

"You believe in the collective method of preserving peace?"

Collective Action

"Certainly. There is no other method which will work. Perfect an organization of the principal nations of the world to stop aggression, and you will stop it. That is the ideal in Europe now, and I hope it will enlist the hearty support of all the European nations."

Signor Mussolini paused a moment. Then he said, again very clearly and slowly:

"Europe must have peace. Without peace, there is for Europe no new day, only a long night."

"You mean more than political peace?"

"Political peace is of primary importance. Never before was political peace in such a relationship of essential precedence to economic peace as it is now. Men can not think about trade when they are thinking about war. Nations can not take counsel with one another on economic subjects, and do it fruitfully, in an international atmosphere heavy with suspicion, fear, uncertainty, danger.

"Give us a strongly-guarded political peace, and we soon shall work our way to the goals—absolutely vital goals if anything like world prosperity is ever to be seen again—of international economic and financial reciprocity and stability. Just as certainly as the world never can find prosperity in military warfare, so it never can find it in economic and monetary warfare."

"Italy will retain the gold standard?"

"That is my purpose. I disbelieve profoundly in depreciating our currency. Depreciation, historically, is revealed as never anything but a palliative. I believe in the gold standard. I believe the world will

IN JUNE
JULY

OSLO
DANZIG
STOCKHOLM
LENINGRAD
HELSINGFORS
VISBY
COPENHAGEN
HAMBURG
LONDON

RUSSIA
AND SCANDINAVIA
CRUISE
JUNE 28 FOR 21 DAYS
FROM SOUTHAMPTON
$157.50 up

In conjunction with Canadian Pacific sailings from Montreal or Québec. Atlantic fares on request

5 CONNECTING SAILINGS

Choice of 5 ships from Montreal and Québec. Your cruise-ship sails from Québec June 20. Or sail-as-you-please to Southampton.

Then on to the countries, the capitals, the fjords of Northern Europe. Including 4 full days in Russia.

Your cruise-ship is the *Empress of Australia*...one of the largest, finest liners ever to cruise the Baltic.

See YOUR OWN AGENT, or

Canadian Pacific

Offices in principal cities

We Meet on Common Ground

A MAN away from home on business is interested in restful sleep, good food, attentive service, and facilitation of his business so he can get home as soon as possible. We meet such men on common ground, for it has been our privilege for more than two generations to provide tired men of affairs with cheerful rooms and soft beds; to set as excellent a table as the country affords; and to attend with courtesy to the slightest wish of every guest. The hotel's convenient location in the heart of Boston's business district, and its accessibility to points of historical interest, make it ideal for both the commercial traveler and the summer tourist.

All rooms have bath, shower, circulating ice-water, and every modern convenience. Many singles at $3, doubles at $4.50.

Glenwood J. Sherrard
President & Managing Director

Parker House
TREMONT AND SCHOOL STREETS
BOSTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

establish its monetary correlationships on that standard. I know of no other base approaching it in dependability."

"Is there any hindrance to mutually profitable economic relations between Italian corporative economy and the economies of differently organized States?"

"I see none. Indeed, we are moving successfully in the direction of such relations. We are out for friendly trade-arrangements with every country. The principle of give and take, of sound business, does not break upon dissimilar politico-economic orders, provided these orders respect each other and are mutually non-aggressive."

"Your corporative State is something between non-interference and total interference with private initiative?"

Laissez-Faire Is Dead

"Non-interference is the old unlimited *laissez-faire*. The State permitted the individual to do as he pleased. There was assumed to be necessarily some saving economic magic in unrestricted individual freedom, not to say license. The individual, if only he were free enough, could do no wrong. That was the old *laissez-faire*. Throughout the world to-day it is dead.

"Total interference with private initiative is Communism. That is the idea which has met, and is meeting, its vicissitudes in Russia. And it has not stood the test altogether. Communism has been compelled, in certain ways, to come to terms with private initiative.

"So *laissez-faire* moves *toward* State control, and Communism moves *away from* it.

"Each, by this motion, comes nearer to Fascism, for our system multiplies, rather than annuls, the individual, while firmly and universally organizing the nation."

"You once called Fascism 'a new jar for new wine.'"

"That is what it is. The old jars could not hold the new wine of the reborn spiritual, political, and economic world."

"You say you 'multiply' the individual."

"Yes; we give him the greater liberty and security of organized national fellowship. We deprive him of no legitimate liberty whatever. We esteem private initiative. The very soul of Fascism is initiative. But we do not allow some individuals to exploit others. We preserve the institution of private property, also, but we demand that the recognition of social responsibility shall go with private property."

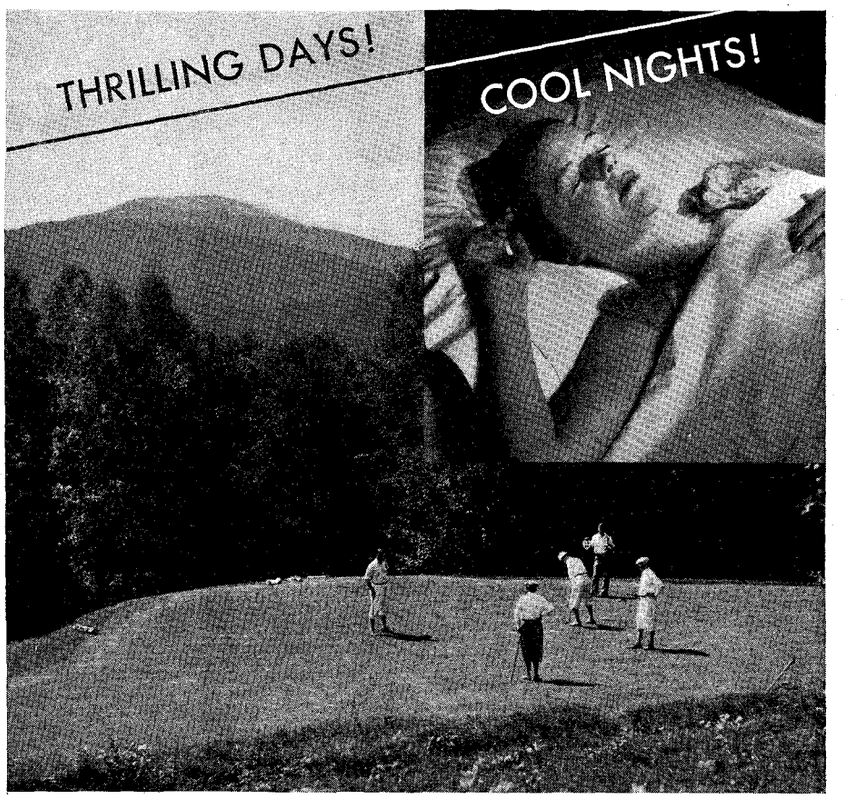
"Natural Expansion"

"You often have spoken of the need for Italian expansion."

"We look not North or West, but South and East. We are next door to both Africa and Asia. But we look in no direction with thoughts of territorial conquest, only with thoughts of natural expansion, of collaboration. Italy is still in her ancient rôle of an intercontinental link, Africa only a few hours from her shores, and Asia but a little farther, with her European connections close and inextricable. Fidelity to her world mission dictates that Italy shall be populous and strong."

"And the whole of Italy's power always will be a power for peace?"

"Yes."



Your vacation can be better than ever

IT ISN'T the days only which count for your vacation. It must be cool enough to sleep. In the resort sections of New Hampshire you will need blankets to keep you warm at night. How restful it is, after a long day's exercise, to be able to sleep so soundly.

People who know New Hampshire never tire of its cool, green woods, its intimate mountains, its varied lakes, its white ocean beaches. Even the most familiar scene changes with every new cloud formation. The sunlight itself seems cool and urges you to be out and doing. No wonder there is many a suppertime boast, "I played better golf than I knew how today!"

Nowhere in the United States has so much time and thought been spent on preparing vacation facilities to give you a good time. Why not actually *come* this summer? As the first step in planning your trip, send today for the beautiful free New Hampshire booklet and map. It is crammed so full of New Hampshire atmosphere that your vacation will begin as you turn its pages. Send for it today.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE VACATION SERVICE D-15
20 School Street, *Concord, New Hampshire*
Please send FREE ☐ Fully illustrated 72 page booklet ☐ Map

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KOOL
MILDLY MENTHOLATED
Cigarettes
CORK-TIPPED

MEET THE STAR OF SMOKING COMFORT!

Lay-dees and Gen-tel-men! We offer an all-star feeture!! The tobacco is choice Turkish and domestic. It's mildly mentholated to give your throat a most dee-lightful, a most ree-freshing coolness. There are cork tips to save your lips. And—finally—there's a valuable B & W coupon in each pack good for handsome nationally advertised merchandise (offer good in U.S.A. only). So step right up! Buy a pack or buy a carton. Have the time of your smoking lives!! And write today for FREE illustrated premium booklet.

SAVE COUPONS *for* HANDSOME MERCHANDISE

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.

On the Current Screen

The cinema formula of combining banter with homicide, which was so successfully employed in "The Thin Man," once more is used to good effect in **"Star of Midnight" (AAA).** The new film is not quite as witty and urbane as its predecessor, and its plot goes in for occasional complexities which are not altogether helpful, but it is lively and amusing entertainment.

© 1935, RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

Roscoe Karns, left, and William Powell in "Star of Midnight"

"Star of Midnight" makes no attempt to hide the fact that it is an imitation of "The Thin Man." As a matter of fact, it would do no good if it did, for the similarities are there for all to see. The fact that William Powell plays the identical rôle in both photoplays obviously serves to emphasize the similarity. But the new film has plenty of freshness and high spirits of its own.

Cocktails and Badinage

The victim is a Broadway columnist, which may be one reason why the assassination is regarded so lightly. He was about to tell Mr. Powell, a dashing lawyer with a penchant for criminology, of his discoveries in the case of a missing actress, when he was shot down from behind a curtain. Thereupon Mr. Powell and Ginger Rogers, a merry débutante who is determined to marry him, get on the case, and, between cocktails and badinage, solve the mystery.

Perhaps there will be some difficulty in following some of the plot's mazes during the course of the solution, but, always, when the crime grows puzzling, there are Miss Rogers and Mr. Powell to amuse with their pleasantly debonair comedy.

Miss Rogers, who is chiefly thought of as Fred Astaire's graceful dancing-partner, is a pleasant comedienne, and she is of great help in the new film. Mr. Powell, of course, is at his best in this sort of suave melodramatics, and there is an excellent performance in a small rôle by J. Farrell MacDonald as a tolerant and easy-going police inspector. Paul Kelly is of help, too, as a friendly racketeer, who finds it to his advantage to see that no one takes a pot-shot at Mr. Powell. The films, as every one knows, are given to repeating their successes, and it should be a great joy to everyone when they do their imitations as attractively as in "Star of Midnight."

• • •

"Black Fury" (AAA)—The new Paul Muni film deals with vigor and effectiveness with a topic which the screen customarily avoids: a labor war. Taking the coal-fields of Pennsylvania as a background, the picture dramatizes a strike, and tells, amid considerable detail, of the battle between the workers and the company police, with special attention to the cruelties of the strike-breaking policemen.

The most noticeable quality of the photoplay, however, is its grim determination to act as a moderator between the two sides. Looking around for a scapegoat, it decides that strikes are caused by racketeering labor-agencies, which foment industrial warfare so that they can hire out their strike-breakers to the employers.

This oversimplification of industrial crisis causes a definitely false note in the work, while the attempt to displease nobody is certain to have the defect of pleasing neither the Left nor the Right. "Black Fury" is too cautious to be a properly striking or important drama, but, at least, it is significant of a new trend.

The film, however, is highly effective dramatically, and, after it has got beyond the sidestepping used when discussing the events leading up to the strike, it is quite powerful. It is admirably acted by Mr. Muni, who gives one of the best portrayals of his career, and has fine support.

• • •

"Vanessa" (AA)—A slow-moving, lugubrious and archaic love-story based on the novel by Hugh Walpole. Its tale of the sad fate which separated two hapless Victorian lovers is so studiously lachrymose, and the heroine is so maddeningly long-suffering, that, despite the excellent acting of Helen Hayes, Robert Montgomery, Otto Kruger, and May Robson, the photoplay is a handsomely dressed bore.

• • •

"Four Hours to Kill" (AA)—The Broadway play called "Small Miracle," the action of which was supposed to take place in the foyer of a New York theater during the performance of a musical show, has been transformed into a fair melodrama, with Richard Barthelmess as a sentimental killer.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	*One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *The Little Colonel, Private Worlds, *Life Begins at 40, Star of Midnight, Black Fury.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics in Brief

GEORGE WASHINGTON never threw ten billion dollars across the Potomac.—*Toledo Blade.*

IF meat goes much higher it'll have to be delivered in an armored truck.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT's been almost a couple of weeks now since Jim Farley has invented a new stamp. —*Grand Rapids Press.*

IT'S all in the natural run of the cards, of course, first, the new deal, and now the slams.—*Boston Herald.*

A NEW treaty in Europe is like a new toy for the children, and lasts about as long.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

WILEY POST'S motto seems to be, "If you don't succeed at first, fly, fly again."—*Providence News-Tribune.*

IN reaching the stratosphere, the cost of living is having better luck than Wiley Post.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

THE Stresa conference was held on an island, where it was a case of agree or swim ashore.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A MINISTER has written a sixth verse for the hymn, "America." That makes five verses of it we don't know.—*Mobile Register.*

LIKE all the other Powers, Germany is determined to enforce peace no matter what nation she has to lick.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT seems to us that without any legislation whatever all the profits have been taken out of the last war.—*Lynchburg News.*

BRICK-TOSSING Wife Upheld by Court.—Head-line.
The wisdom of a Solomon.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TOM MOONEY launches new fight to get out of prison. Keep at it, Tom, maybe the first 18 years are the hardest.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

"U. S. Gets Primeval Forest Tract in Pennsylvania." How about getting them to throw in a copy of "Hiawatha"?—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THE outlook is for brighter jokes in the magazines. Congress has voted the absent-minded professors five billions in new spending money.—*Morning Oregonian.*

YOUNG people should not hesitate to marry on an income of $100 a month, says an educator. The young people say they're willing, but where would they get the $100? —*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Tender Gums *may be "starving" though you, yourself, are over-fed!*

WORLD'S NEW DENTAL STORY
NEW FACTS ABOUT TEETH AND GUMS AND DIET
TWO LARGE GLASSES A DAY, EACH WITH JUICE OF HALF A LEMON, NOW THE RULE
For Richer Juice, Finer Flavor, more soluble solids, ask for
Sunkist
Juice-full California
Oranges

Soft gums...sensitive gums... gums that bleed easily... are often signs of a faulty diet.

* * *

THIS free booklet tells how gum troubles were decreased 83% and tooth decay was lessened 57% *simply by making one change in the well-balanced diet of 341 cases studied.*

It describes 3½ years of research conducted by Dr. Milton T. Hanke while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago. In 24 fascinating, illustrated pages it gives the gist of the 250-page report to the dentist and physician.

This reduction in dental troubles was obtained by adding to the daily diet *two large glasses of fresh orange juice, each containing the juice of half a lemon.*

The combined juices contain all four of the known protective essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B and C, and calcium. They aid digestion and fortify the body's alkaline reserve.

Send for "World's New Dental Story" today. Discuss it with your dentist. You may find an ample daily amount of fresh orange and lemon juice all you need to correct an under-nourished gum and tooth condition. Mail coupon now for your free copy.

Copr., 1935, California Fruit Growers Exchange

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Div. 1504, Box 530, Station C
Los Angeles, California

Send the *free* booklets, "World's New Dental Story," and "Fruits That Help Keep the Body Vigorous."

*Name*_____

*Street*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shot-Putter From the Cane-Brakes

In Which Jack Torrance, of Louisiana State, Is Revealed as a Gentle Giant With a Laudable Ambition to Repay His Debt to Athletics by Coaching After the 1936 Olympics

By Fred Wittner

Brutus Hamilton, coach of the University of California track team, who developed Glenn Cunningham, recently made the statement that only one athlete in the world had "maximized" the physical potentialities of human beings — Jack Torrance, of Louisiana State University.

Recently, this correspondent decided to look up Torrance and discover what made him the strong man of the human race.

Torrance was found with his 299 pounds and 6 feet 3 inches distributed over a hotel-bed. As the correspondent eased his 141 pounds and 5 feet 6½ inches into a soft chair, he informed his host that it probably would be wisest to conduct the interview *in statu quo*.

Last August, touring Europe with an American group of athletic stars, Torrance tossed the sixteen-pound shot the awesome distance of 57 feet 17-32ds of an inch, at Oslo, Norway, climaxing a summer which, at brief intervals, he had extended by feet, rather than inches, the listed world record. Bernie Moore, Torrance's coach at Louisiana State, predicts that before the Olympics at Berlin in 1936 the Brobdingnagian from the Louisiana cane-brakes will be pushing sixty feet.

Did Torrance think that possible?

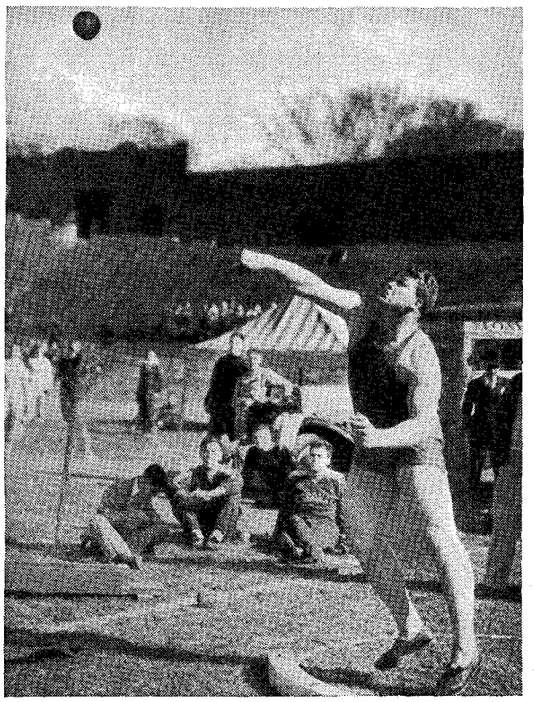
That Added Twist

"Well, if Bernie says so, I guess he knows," he answered, his fulsome, boyish face serious for a brief moment. "Bernie says it's the added twist I get with these fingers before releasing the shot that makes the difference," and he extended a hand that bore somewhat of a resemblance to *Aunt Regina's* chafing-dish.

The fingers were thick, but long and sinewy. The correspondent then knew what had caused pains to shoot up his arm and envelop his heart when he had grasped Torrance's hand in greeting.

"Bernie taught me to use my fingers and to coordinate my body in the shot-put ring," he went on. "It was only last year that I really got the knack of it. In 1932 I couldn't qualify at forty-nine feet in the Southern try-outs for the Olympic Games. When I was a sophomore in college, I had trouble reaching forty-six feet."

Torrance, outdoors in the East for the first time this week, is competing in the Penn Relays at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. During the last indoor season, he made his metropolitan début at two meets, the New York Athletic Club Games and the National A.A.U. championships.



© International

Jack Torrance, without a serious rival in his specialty, begins his 1935 outdoor campaign at the Penn Relays this week. He hopes to be "touching" sixty feet by 1936

Because he played through a long season of amateur basketball, and had not held a shot since, outdoors, he failed to climb over fifty-two feet and break the world indoor record held by Leo Sexton, to the disappointment of New York enthusiasts. On his way back to Baton Rouge, where he is a campus policeman between college classes, he stopped off at Charlotte, North Carolina, and blasted that standard into yesteryear.

World Record Smashed

Torrance is the perfect personification of the hyperbole, "he doesn't know his own strength."

When he unloosed his 57 feet 17-32ds of an inch at Oslo, last August, he wrote a fitting *finis* to a European trip which had seen him surpass fifty-three feet every time he took the iron pellet into his hand, placed it under his ear, and hurtled his ponderous body across the ring. On the two throws before his climactic performance he hit fifty-five feet!

Fifty-seven feet! For thirty-six years competitors of the world had labored to stretch the distance to fifty-two and one-half feet. That indicates the extent of the power concealed in Torrance.

An American institution, tossing the shot was first introduced at the revival of the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, when R. S. Garrett, of the United States, won it with a toss of 36 feet 2 inches, a distance which to-day could be reached by any of a hundred schoolboys.

R. Sheldon extended it to 46 feet 3⅛ inches in 1900, and, in 1904, Ralph Rose, the sensation of his time, drew gasps of awe at St. Louis with a throw of 48 feet 7 inches. That was the Olympic record until 1912, when Pat McDonald uncorked 50 feet 4 inches.

It was not until 1928, when John Kuck threw 52 feet ¾ inches, that the standard started creeping in earnest toward sixty feet, and at the 1932 games in Los Angeles Sexton improved it to 52 feet 6 3-16 inches. Of course, perfection in methods and instruction had hastened the onward march of the shot-put since 1896, but, at Los Angeles, experts were agreed that Sexton's toss was nearly perfect.

And along comes a callow, twenty-two-year-old youth, who, in one round of exhibitions, passes fifty-three feet with monotonous regularity.

But Torrance is no ordinary athlete. He won nine letters at Louisiana State University. For three years he was an all-Southeastern Conference tackle, never requiring a "time-out." He was a varsity center in basketball for three years, agile on his feet despite the bulk they carried.

No Killer

He can throw the discus about 164 feet, a mere eight feet below the world record, but he doesn't like the whirling-dervish nature of the classic Greek event; he prefers shot-putting.

He flattened three opponents in his only boxing bouts, but, because he lacks the "killer's instinct," he shied away from the ring. He's a pretty good policeman when it comes to restraining the brethren from cutting up at dances, raiding the town movie, and dismantling the circus, but, because he's too easy-going, and gentlemanly, he never puts anybody in jail.

And, because he's so big, everybody thinks he endangers the food-supply in Huey Long's Commonweath, but, because he's different, he eats only two meals a day. And, because he's so big, everybody thinks that's the reason he is able to get so much distance, but they forget that Ralph Rose, in his prime, weighed twenty pounds more.

One professional exploiter after another tried to coax Torrance from amateurism. He has had offers in football, basketball, wrestling, and boxing, but he has his heart set on cutting up the greensward of Berlin's Olympic Stadium next year.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to keep your car BEAUTIFUL

DU PONT Duco Polish makes a dull, dingy-looking car sparkle with new color and beauty. It's an easy-to-apply liquid, that wipes off with a flick of the rag. Du Pont Polish cleans—polishes—shines. Makes your car beautiful quickly—at little cost.

•

TRIAL OFFER

Send for a generous FREE sample. Tear out this ad, and send it with your name and address (and 6c in stamps for postage) to DU PONT, Department D-52, Wilmington, Del. *(Offer good only in U. S. and Canada.)*

DU PONT
DUCO
POLISH
DUPONT

"Until then I'm an amateur," he said. "I owe athletics a lot, and I'm going to try to repay that debt by coaching."

Torrance will make a good coach, too, if an incident his European squad-mates tell is a criterion. In Paris, "Baby Jack" was asked by a Russian to teach him the fundamentals of shot-putting. Torrance could speak only English, and the Russian only his native tongue. But the latter had a friend who could speak French and Russian.

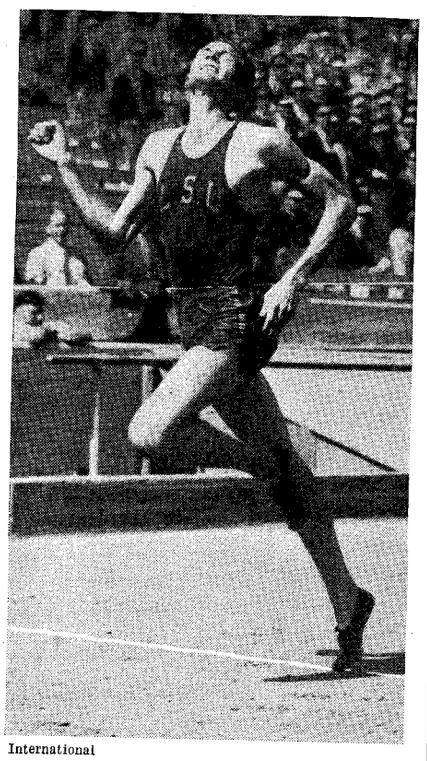
English to French, etc.

So Torrance, anxious to please, rounded up a newspaper friend who could speak English and French. For three hours he labored to explain the fine points of his art. He would tell the newspaper man a point in English, and the newspaper man would translate it into French to the Russian's friend, who would proceed to attempt to carry it out.

"Yes, I owe a lot to athletics," Torrance continued. "Why, if it weren't for athletics, and the enthusiasm my high-school coach showed in me, I'd be pushin' a plow in Oak Grove, Louisiana, a town of 2,000. I'd never have had an education, never have toured Europe, and never have met the swellest gent in America—Huey Long."

The interviewer couldn't resist the inevitable question concerning the celebrated football case of the United States Senator *versus* Maj. Lawrence M. ("Biff") Jones, U. S. A.

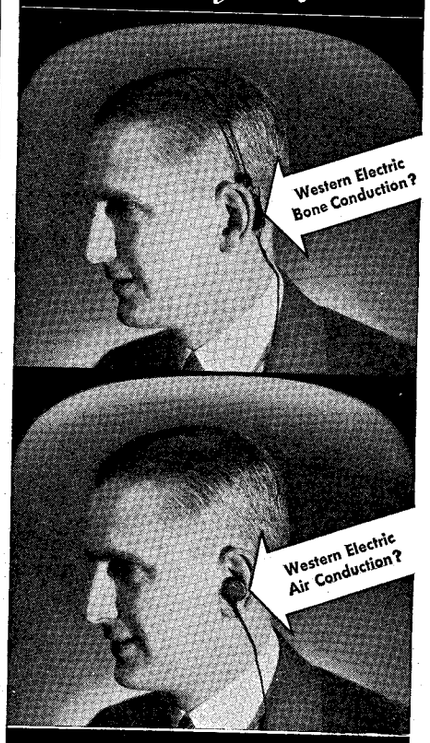
"Oh," said Torrance, "I guess it was just an instance of two great minds clashing, and one submitting. Huey wanted to do everything he could to help "Biff," but "Biff" couldn't see it that way. Huey felt he could get results on the football-gridiron the same way he gets votes and he sure gets votes in Louisiana."



International

Glen Hardin, another Louisiana State star, who performs in Philadelphia this weekend. He holds the world record in the 400-meter hurdles

Which type of **HEARING AID** *is better for you?*



Try both before you decide!

Some people find a bone conduction aid is best for them. For others, the air conduction type makes hearing easiest. Western Electric offers both types—urges that you try both and decide which is better for *you.*

The Audiphone transmits sound so *clearly* because it was developed by sound experts at Bell Telephone Laboratories. Latest improvements can be added to Audiphones now in use—thanks to unit design.

Try the Audiphone—and hear the difference for yourself!

Distributors in Canada: Northern Electric Co., Ltd.

Western Electric

• HEARING AID •

Consult telephone directory for address of Graybar branch in your city, or mail coupon to Graybar Electric Co., Graybar Building, New York, N. Y. for full information on Western Electric Audiphone and name of nearest dealer.

LD-19

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Dark Mystery of Race-Track Betting

After a Long and Bitter Fight, New York Rejects Paris Mutuels — Had the Bill Passed, Thoroughbred Racing Throughout the Country Might Have Been Doomed

By Murray Tynan

Acme

A familiar scene at Jamaica Race Track, New York—one of the largest crowds ever to crowd the big betting-ring. The book-maker, holding the slate, is in the center

Legislators in twenty-five States that have adopted the legalized form of betting known as paris mutuels still are wondering how and why New York State passed up a million or more in revenue when the Senate turned down mutuels and left the field to the book-makers.

There was much talk of a gigantic slush-fund amassed by the book-making fraternity, of an old-fashioned dog-fight between Tammany and the Democratic delegation from the Bronx. Whatever the reason for the failure to pass the bill, the better element on the turf in New York and elsewhere is happy at the outcome.

Mutuels in New York, these people point out, would soon end thoroughbred racing all over the United States. They admit that betting in the paris mutuel machines has not ended racing in other States, but they say that they see the end coming: New York, minus mutuels and the all-consuming "take," will soon become the backlog of the sport, they say.

To most people the talk of mutuels, totes, takes, books, *etc.*, is just a dark mystery. The public, however, can understand sizable sums that come to mutuel States as revenue, and that is why many New Yorkers and others outside the State are asking: "What's the reason?"

A Fair Difference

Last year, for example, $680,048 was turned into the State of New Hampshire by the mutuel machines for seventy-six days of racing. New York, with 178 days including amateur meetings and a ten-day affair at Syracuse, received $248,875. A fair difference, anyone must admit, which is even more startling when one looks over the following sums of money received in 1934 by various States from paris mutuel betting:

California	$339,213
Washington	149,060
Florida	625,291
Ohio	135,796
Maryland	863,269
New Hampshire	656,629
Rhode Island	812,414
Kentucky	223,903
Michigan	580,000
Texas	553,265
Illinois	545,670

How do these States obtain such excellent revenues from mutuels, while New York, with book-making, suffers by comparison? The answer is in the "take," and that, briefly, is the argument against paris mutuels.

How "Take" Operates

The "take" operates as follows:

A crowd attending the races at Miami, for example, bets $100,000 on the first race. The "take" at that track, for the purposes of illustration, may be set at 10 per cent. Of the $100,000 that is sent into the mutuel machines to bet on this race, 10 per cent. is deducted, of which a share goes to the racing-association conducting the meeting and the balance to the State in which the meeting is held. Only $90,000 comes out of that machine.

This "take," this constant drain on a community, is the argument against the mutuel and may well be the underlying reason why the mutuel bill was turned down in New York. Last year, $171,054,506 was bet on the races at mutuel tracks, and of that sum nearly $15,000,000 was taken away from the public and turned over to the owners of the race-tracks and to the States in which they were operated. The "take" may be compared to a kitty in a poker-game, only in this case it is a large-sized cat with the State taking its share.

States in need of revenue saw the possibilities in this mutuel "take," and passed laws permitting betting, probably on the assumption that if people must bet on horse-races the State might just as well profit. But are they killing the goose that lays the golden eggs? Those who hold that racing is a sport rather than a business think so.

The system in New York is different. There the book-makers bet that the public is wrong, which it probably is, but in theory at least the public is not betting against its own money. The $100,000 which was sent into the machines at Miami, and of which only $90,000 came back, may bring the public a million in New York.

In other words, the public at least has a chance to beat the book-maker, and often does; it never can win at a mutuel track. At mutuel tracks a few of the lucky ones win, of course, just as in New York, but the drain of the "take" is on the community and, in the end, even the lucky ones, or their bank-rolls, must be eaten up by the machine.

The claim advanced in New York now is that the Empire State, by refusing to accept mutuels, will in time be the only racing State. It is pointed out that no State, with the possible exception of Florida, which, in the racing-season, attracts many people and "fresh money" from other States, can stand the drain of the mutuel "take." And when the State or community no longer can stand the mutuel drain, racing must cease.

Whitney Not Through

John Hay ("Jock") Whitney's attempts to win the Grand National at Aintree, England, read like a hard-luck story. Last week he returned to this country still without the prize and determined to try again.

Acme

"Jock" Whitney

For the second year in a row, Thomond II, Whitney's plucky little jumper, finished third at Aintree.

For half-a-dozen years, Whitney has been after a win in the Grand National. His racing-luck has been bad, but it hasn't had the slightest effect on his ambition to enter the lists in 1936. In 1929, with the race practically won, Mr. Whitney's Easter Hero sprang a plate and finished second on three legs to Gregalach, a 100-to-1 shot. Last year, Thomond II finished third to Dorothy Paget's Golden Miller and J. B. Snow's Delaneige.

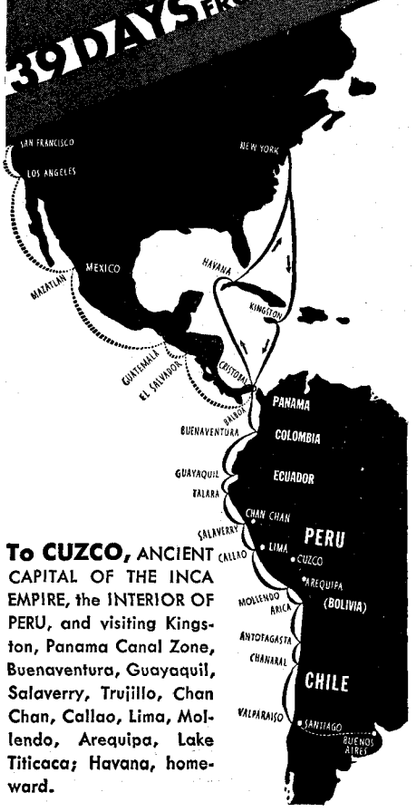
"This year Thomond II had no excuse," said Whitney. "He is a little horse, but all heart, and he went just as far as his heart would carry him. I do think that he and Golden Miller may have burned themselves out in the Cheltenham Gold Cup two weeks before the Grand National."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRACE

ALL EXPENSE CRUISES TO CUZCO • PERU OR TO SANTIAGO • CHILE

EITHER CRUISE 39 DAYS FROM $600



To CUZCO, ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE INCA EMPIRE, the INTERIOR OF PERU, and visiting Kingston, Panama Canal Zone, Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Salaverry, Trujillo, Chan Chan, Callao, Lima, Mollendo, Arequipa, Lake Titicaca; Havana, homeward.

Or to CHILE. 10,500 miles, visiting 17 Caribbean and South American cities. Same itinerary as Cuzco Cruise (above) as far as Mollendo, thence to Arica, Antofagasta, Chanaral, VALPARAISO and SANTIAGO, Chile. Return via Havana.

SAIL FROM NEW YORK ★
(on either cruise)

May 25, July 6 or August 17
on the luxurious new "Santa Lucia"—all outside rooms with private baths; outdoor built-in tiled pool; promenade deck dining room, open to the sky; the club; gym; Dorothy Gray Beauty Salon.

June 8, July 20 or Aug. 31
on the splendid "Santa Clara" (identical itinerary as "Santa Lucia" but the all expense fare is only $525, room with private bath $50 extra).

ALSO WEEKLY CRUISES
Every week a "Santa" sails from New York to Panama and South America. 17 to 39 day all expense cruises, from $175. Ask your travel agent or

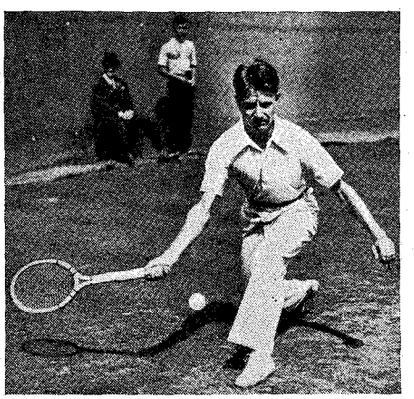
GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Sq., New York; Boston, Washington, D. C., Chicago, 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.
★OR you may sail from CALIFORNIA on a new GRACE "Santa" connecting with either cruise at Panama Canal.

Sport Shots

Georgia Midget: The South has a grudge against the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Bryan ("Bitsy") Grant, Atlanta's brilliant little tennis-star — he weighs less than 130 pounds—was ranked only tenth nationally in 1934.

But Grant, who has been named to play on the United States Davis Cup Team against China in the North American zone next month, will have a chance to prove himself this year—not that he hasn't already.



Acme

"Bitsy" playing the base-line

Not since "Little Bill" Johnston, with his blistering fore-hand drive, came out of the West several decades ago, has there been such a promising "little man" in American tennis, as "Bitsy." Just over five feet, Grant has beaten most of the tennis-giants at one time or another.

A tireless court-coverer, "Bitsy," has a slow spin which has baffled more than one first-tenner. He's twenty-four, and has been playing tennis since he was eleven. He started out to be a baseball-player, playing second and short, but found he was "too darned small to hit," so he turned to tennis.

"Bitsy" gives himself snappy pep-talks between games of important matches. His recovery-shots are remarkable for one of his size. They helped him beat Wilmer Allison 6-2, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, in Texas recently. And it wasn't the first time, either. The "giant-killer" from Georgia is due to come through this year.

• • •

Son to Daughters: With an appetite that refuses to be satiated, Ray Daughters, Washington Athletic Club swimming coach, is searching for more records to break.

Jack Medica, the greatest middle-distance swimming star of the day, is like a son to Daughters. Even his coach has been surprized by some of Jack's 1935 performances. A casual observer would think Medica had satisfied his mentor—but not quite. Daughters wanted to coach and take back to Seattle a women's relay-team capable of winning the national championship, and, at the same time, establish a new world record. He did. Daughters is ambitious, which is why he is one of the world's best swimming coaches.

LET *Flowers* BE PART OF THEIR *Memories of Home* ★

When those youngsters of yours go out into the world, what memories of home life will they carry with them? What ideals of family affection and loyalty, of pleasant and graceful living?

By all means, see that *flowers* are a part of the picture—for a young man or woman who remembers that Father used to telegraph flowers home when he was away is going to have a pretty sound idea of what family life can be and should be.

Any day is a good day to wire flowers—whether it's a special occasion or not! The more unexpected the better, for then your flowers will be a delightful surprise that will say to the children and their mother, "My heart is there at home with you!"

See a florist who displays the Winged Mercury Emblem of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. You can trust him to see that your gift of flowers is as fresh and beautiful as you would want it to be—and as *prompt!*

HAVE YOUR FLORIST TELEGRAPH FLOWERS *today*

Send for your FREE copy of "How To Enjoy Flowers," by Bert Schiller McDonald, internationally known flower stylist. Write Headquarters, Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, 486 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Look for this Winged Mercury Emblem. It identifies the more than 6,500 quality florists who are bonded members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

BONDED MEMBER FTD

Say it with Flowers

FLOWERS BY WIRE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD
PROMPT DELIVERY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wall Street Sentiment Is More Cheerful

Washington Bogies Seem Less Menacing and Trade Returns Are Better Than Recent Expectations; Cheap Money an Omen; A Contrast in Corporations

By Robert Winsmore

Altho not immediately registered impressively by the stock market, improvement in financial sentiment was quite evident in Wall Street last week. There was better feeling than for some time previously with respect to business conditions, to political developments, to the foreign situation. Reasons were more or less obvious.

The Washington picture was made less menacing by welcome indications that banking and utility holding-company legislation will be less rigorous, and several other reform measures less restrictive, than was feared. Various trade reports showed upturns or sustained forward progress that were reassuring of themselves and also contrary to prophecies of continuing reaction which many oracles had been making. European war-clouds became less threatening after the Stresa conference, and further break-up of the gold bloc appeared postponed.

Moreover, discussion of inflationary influences, present and potential, has been measurably encouraged of late by the strength of commodity prices and, to some extent, by Senator Harrison's bonus-payment proposal, as well as by the prospect of another upward revaluation of silver. The programming of further large refunding operations by private corporations, in addition to those of the Government, has emphasized the stirring of the capital market.

Apparently the country's railroads are to be advantaged at last by Federal regulation of highway and waterway competition, even if other relief is not to be forthcoming immediately.

All in all, the scene seems brighter. Nothing importantly conclusive has happened to make it so, but even a moderate abatement of the encircling gloom may well lead to wider recognition of the business improvement that is really going on. Industrial production in March was materially greater than in the same month of 1934; wholesale and retail trade averaged 10 per cent. better; bank debits were more than 11 per cent. larger in volume, following a 9 per cent. gain in February. And the April figures which are to come will undoubtedly record a material expansion in Easter trade.

Cheapest Money

Wall Street veterans are wont to recall that thirty years ago, more or less, they saw call loans made on the Stock Exchange at "one-half per cent. a day and interest." That meant a rate of 186 per cent. per annum, or an interest charge of more than $500 a day for a call-loan of $100,000.

Last week call-money loaned on the Stock Exchange at one-quarter of one per cent. per annum, or at the rate of less than seventy cents a day for a loan of the same amount. It was a new low record for all time.

Belgian Relief!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Through the preceding sixteen months the Wall Street banks, by a gentlemen's agreement, had held the call-rate at one per cent., without variation.

Unique as it was, the nominal new rate was neither surprizing nor illogical. With the stock market in the doldrums, Wall Street brokers and other financing agents are borrowing far less money than for a dozen years past, far less than could be considered normal. At the same time, excess bank reserves are abnormally and unprecedentedly great. With such distorted minimum of demand and maximum of supply, a merely nominal price for day-to-day stock-market accommodation is natural.

By both record and reasoning, excessively high money rates foreshadow slump and excessively low ones foreshadow recovery, not merely of security prices, but of industry and trade. Precedent teaches that neither event so presaged is ever immediate, that neither may be dependably timed, but that each is, by cycle, inevitable. Unless all economic history is to be ignored, industrial revival and expansion is implicit in the current state of oversupply and underdemand in the market for money.

The pace of revival and expansion, however, is something else again. Necessarily, it will be governed, as always, by conditions other than the presence of abundant money and credit, and chiefly by the disposition of enterprise to make use of that abundance. Necessarily, the latter will depend upon the return of a greater or lesser degree of business confidence to replace the now deterrent uncertainty and fear of the future.

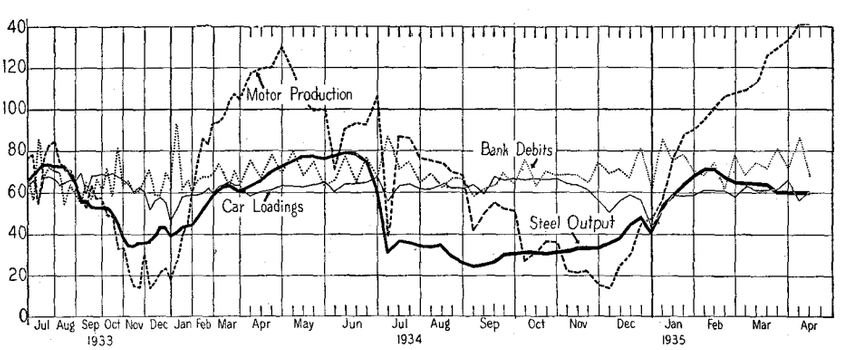
Obviously, the credit cistern is full to overflowing and the pump has been well primed, but the demand for water is yet small. But, in the nature of things, thirst must sooner or later become effective.

Strong and Weak

Three news-items that were simultaneously displayed on the financial pages last week strikingly illustrated the sunshine and shadow in which representative American corporations are now either thriving or wilting.

One item told of preparations by the opulent Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation to retire all of its $41,500,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, and save annual dividends thereon, by making use of some of its great liquid resources which exceed $63,000,000.

Another revealed planning by the great American Telephone and Telegraph Company to refund perhaps $455,000,000 of outstanding obligations, possibly at 3¼ per cent., and so save annual interest charges up to $2,700,000.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending April 13

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The third presented a sharp contrast. It announced that the once affluent Chicago and North Western Railroad would default the interest due May 1 on more than $72,000,000 of its bonds because of insufficient funds and impending necessary expenditures.

The contrast puts further emphasis upon the plight of the railroads and of the vast army of investors who are their creditors and owners. To be sure, Chicago and North Western's rank among carriers is by no means as high as that of the other two among industrial corporations. Nevertheless, it is, and long has been, an important part of the country's transportation system, and the low financial state to which it has fallen is even more representative of the condition of that industry than are the exceptionally strong positions of Allied Chemical and American Telephone in their respective fields.

Don'ts for Brokers

Long awaited with uneasiness, SEC rules to regulate dealings by specialists and traders on the stock exchanges proved last week to be as liberal as Wall Street could have reasonably expected. No ordered change of practise or limitation of privilege could have been palatable, but since certain restrictive reforms were long ago made mandatory by the Securities Act, those finally prescribed by the SEC were accepted as relatively lenient.

Most judicious seemed the Commission's plan to let the exchanges adopt the new rules as their own (instead of imposing them upon brokers as Commission laws), and to leave enforcement of them to the exchanges themselves. Such accorded home rule greatly eased the sting that is in the new code.

To be sure, the code is restrictive. It repeats various present exchange rules against depressive short sales and trading against orders, and goes much farther. Hereafter no exchange member may trade excessively, or for a joint account without permission, or for a discretionary account, or against options, or make successive transactions to influence either prices or trading volume. That is quite sweeping, and will curtail many activities.

Elastic Ruler

The specialist must be registered as such, and may not trade for himself in the stock in which he specializes except when reasonably necessary to maintain a fair and orderly market therein. The exception makes the regulation somewhat elastic, and perhaps necessarily so.

Odd-lot dealers must also be registered. They, like specialists, may not trade for joint accounts with others, or issue or hold options, in the stocks in which they are registered.

In presenting the new rules to the exchanges for prompt acceptance, Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, of the SEC, admitted that, to a large degree, they are experimental. When put into effect, he will have deputies on exchange floors to note their operation, and perhaps to see that they are fully observed, even experimentally.

Chemical Leadership

Integration of American Industry Shown in Society's Survey

Heavy chemicals; powder and explosives, industrial and military; rayon and Cellophane; dyestuffs and intermediates; lacquers, paints and varnishes; nitrocellulose-coated fabrics; synthetic plastics such as motion-picture film; synthetic ammonia and nitrogen products—this is the diversified output which represents the activities of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

With the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation and the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, du Pont accounts for more than half of America's chemical industry.

There are twenty-six chemical companies in the country, each with total tangible assets in excess of $1,000,000. More than 4,000 firms manufacture chemical products valued at about $1,500,000,000, with soap, paper, petroleum, paint, varnish and superphosphate fertilizer excluded as not strictly within the chemical industry.

These facts were revealed in a survey conducted by the tercentenary committee of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Arthur Warren Hixson of Columbia is Chairman.

Tangible Assets

A table showing the percentage of $1,700,000,000 of tangible assets held by the largest companies indicates the relative size of the leading companies:

Company	*Per cent. of total*
du Pont (excluding General Motors)	24.7
Allied Chemical and Dye	22.7
Union Carbide and Carbon	17.8
Total for the "big three"	65.8
American Cyanamid	3.0
Texas Gulf Sulphur	2.9
Hercules Powder	2.2
Air Reduction	2.1
Michigan Alkali	1.9
Atlas Powder	1.8
Freeport Texas	1.4
Monsanto Chemical	1.3
Dow Chemical	1.3
14 smaller chemical companies	16.9
Total of smaller companies	34.8

Each of the three leading companies is composed of numerous large subsidiaries engaged in special branches of production.

"Union Carbide and Carbon," the report continues, "has two subsidiaries engaged primarily in chemical manufacturing—the Linde Air Products Co., which makes compressed gases and welding equipment, and Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., which has done very distinguished work in the production of many new solvents and organic chemicals from natural gas. Of its other principal subsidiaries two are engaged rather in the electrochemical and metallurgical industries than in the chemical industry proper, while one, the National Carbon Co., is outside the industry altogether.

"Aside from these three giant companies most of the other companies in the field confine themselves more or less to a single branch of industry. Most of these 'smaller' chemical producers are really large, well-managed companies, and only appear small when compared with the 'big three.'"

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES (QIS)
Receives investment advisory service from
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION, 120 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Full information may be obtained from your local investment house.

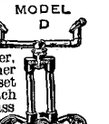
High Grade Securities
may be bought on our
Partial Payment Plan
Send for explanatory Booklet L-27
Conservative Margin Accounts Accepted
JAMES M. LEOPOLD & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
70 Wall Street, New York Est. 1886

PRINT YOUR OWN and Save 50% to 75%
We show you how and guarantee good, clean copies of anything typed, written or drawn. With a Heyer Letter-graph you can make attractive circulars, postcards, sales letters, menus, price lists and dozens of other jobs.
$29.50 Complete

Prints from postcard to letter size, in one or more colors. No type to set or cuts to buy. Average printing cost 25c per 1000 (excl. of paper). Quickly pays for itself. Over 30,000 now in use. 10 day trial offer allows you to prove Letter-graph on your own work before you buy.
10 DAYS TRIAL
Write for details.
HEYER DUPLICATOR CO., Inc.
903 W. Jackson Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESSING EQUIPMENT
"Before you invest, investigate"
There are only two complete mechanical Addressing Systems manufactured and sold in the United States. Why buy one until you have investigated the other? Get details from
THE ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.
Incorporated 1900—Rated AAA1
145 Albany Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Two Sprinkler Marvels
MODEL G

Utterly new-type sprinkler for circles 12 to 65 feet
Instantly set to turn as slow as one revolution per minute for good soaking downpour—or faster, for lighter spray on seeded beds, etc. Can't stall on any speed, even on slopes or in high winds. New adjustable 2-jet brass nozzle. Rugged. Substantial. Good looking. Will weather any kind of usage and last a lifetime. The finest lawn sprinkler ever built. New, easy-to-move disc-type base. Height 11¼".
Double water columns, adjustable for any distance up to 50 feet—Revolving or Stationary
MODEL D

This famous Rain King throws more water, throws it farther, spreads it evener than any other sprinkler of its size. Double nozzles can be set to water circles, long narrow strips, hard-to-reach corners. Beautiful design, 9 inches high. Brass columns, arms, uprights, balance rich red enamel.
BOTH ARE Rain King "The BEST SPRINKLERS MADE"
Ask for Rain King sprinklers at your dealer's or write Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5513 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill. 45 Years Making Quality Products.

WANT A STEADY JOB?
$1260 TO $3000 YEAR
Gov't Jobs, Men, Women 18 to 50. Mail Coupon Today Sure!
COUPON
Franklin Institute, Dept. S224, Rochester, N. Y.
Sirs: Rush to me without charge (1) 32-page book with list of U. S. Government Jobs. (2) Tell me how to get one of these jobs.
Name .....
Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OLD FOLKS SWEAR BY
Safe, All-Vegetable **LAXATIVE**

ConstipationCeased To Be a Problem
20 YEARS AGO

NO TRYING "after 40" intestinal sluggishness for them! Safe, all-vegetable Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) are their secret for keeping fit, free from the headaches, biliousness, colds, and conditions that distress so many older people.

It means so much to you, to use the right laxative. One that treats the system kindly—containing no phenol derivatives. One that works right with, not against, nature. One that cleans the whole intestinal tract, yet with gentle, natural action. Altogether they spell one thing—an all-vegetable laxative. Any doctor will tell you. A fair trial of Nature's Remedy will convince you. That vigorous, refreshed feeling—the clear head, the improved digestion, the sense of well-being, tell the story. Plus the fact that you don't have to increase the dose, for they're non-habit forming. The box of 25 tablets only 25c at any drug store.

FREE 1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples **TUMS** and **NR.** *Send stamp for postage and packing to* **A. H. LEWIS CO., Desk118-DAA, St. Louis, Mo.**

Nature's Remedy **NR TO-NIGHT** TOMORROW ALRIGHT **GET A 25¢ BOX**

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

Connectives of English Speech, By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The "connectives" of our language afford many pitfalls for those who would write good English. This book is the best published guide to their proper usage. 12mo, cloth, 334 pp. $2.25; by mail, $2.39.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL
by *Jules Payot.* Shows the way to success and happiness by proper training of the will. Will make life over for you. *$1.75; by mail $1.89.*
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Mothersills
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
STOPS TRAVEL SICKNESS *by* SEA, AIR *and* TRAIN 2

A Literary Digest Book
THE NEW DEAL IN EUROPE
BY EMIL LENGYEL
Our own New Deal gains fresh significance in the light of what is being done in the various countries of Europe.
Prof. Rautenstrauch, Columbia University, says: ". . . One can see the whole panorama of events on both sides of the Atlantic, out of which must emerge a new form of economic society."
$2.00; $2.14 by mail. At all booksellers, or from
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PROMPT RELIEF!
From Itching of Eczema, Pimples, Rashes—by using
Cuticura
SOAP AND OINTMENT

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Clergymen's Salaries

From James W. Gerard and Others

Sir:—Concerning small salaries of ministers—I advocate a Protestant Army, the primary object of which shall be to see to it that every Protestant shall be a member of, or affiliated with, some Protestant Church, and contribute to its support.

If a New Yorker prefers golf on Sundays, let him become affiliated with some struggling

Going Up!

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

church in the West or South, and contribute to it. Thus, ministers will receive better pay, and the various sections of our country will get to know each other. Too many Protestants are churchless. JAMES W. GERARD.
New York City.

Sir:—Evidently R. E. C., in April 13 issue, never was a *member of a minister's family.* He does not know that *that* $624 per annum is often just a voted figure, and seldom ever entirely paid. Every campaign in the church, and most of public benefit, are led by the minister's name, and, often, his wife's, also. His house is practically a hotel for the suffering, the needy, friend or foe (and if he is any good, he has plenty of the last).

Being a leader, his wardrobe must pass criticism, and he must have means of transportation always available not for himself, alone, but several. His family is human, and have mental and bodily needs even as others. No *minister* was ever a *minister* who ever had "his eyes on himself." It takes a layman, or less, for that. M. E. S.
Leicester, Massachusetts.

Sir:—Mr. Howard D. Pender, in a recent issue, says that clergymen pass pious resolutions about "more social justice and a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the country" and asks why do they not start at home?" We have made a start among the ministers of the Southern California Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1931 we have had what is known as the Fellowship Fund to which each minister of his own accord pays a certain percentage of his salary—the percentage varying according to the amount of salary. The money thus received supplements inadequate salaries.
(REV.) JOHN WESLEY GRANDE.
Azusa, California.

Laws: Ask the Supreme Court First

Sir:—Considering the confusion and lost motion resulting from laws passed by Congress and afterwards found to be unconstitutional, do you not think that all major measures should be reviewed by the Supreme Court and approved as to their constitutionality before they are passed?

The objection might be raised that this would delay the passage of the measure, but it would prevent many useless laws being passed, and those passed would be of value.
Norton, Virginia. ALLEN F. SNODGRASS.

Rampant War-Spirit

Sir:—"War"? Why not? The young child is ushered into being fighting for the breath of life. Doctors are employed to fight off diseases. In school and college he is taught and thrilled with the fighting instinct. In the business world he must fight for existence. If he becomes a criminal, he fights for his life. If captured, he is given a lawyer to fight for him. If convicted, he still fights, and many people come forward to help him. If he enters politics, he is in continual warfare. Even if elected to the highest office, he still must fight to hold his job.

The Prince of Peace draws little following in precept or example against the rampant war-spirit. Even the choir sings: "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

But peace-time impoverishment of Government and People is poor preparation for "Inevitable Conflict." C. R. STEDMAN.
Geneva, Ohio.

Sir:—J. T.'s defense of war is all right from his point of view; but, unfortunately for him, it seems that a majority now sees this subject in a different light. The purpose in nature is to develop human beings from the animal kingdom; consequently, we yet find them in various stages of this transition, in some the brute still predominates, tho some of these may be "ministers." However, when this process is completed, as it seems in a fair way to be, war will be entirely eliminated; for it is the beast that breeds such unseemly strife.
PRESCOTT C. WHITE.
Morgantown, West Virginia.

Those on Relief-Rolls

Sir:—I wish to offer this letter in refutation of the erroneous and ridiculous statements made in a letter written by Leon M. Male, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He says that the millions on relief-rolls are perfectly satisfied with letting the Government pay the bill, and are living lives of contentment with little or no worry. Without wishing to become personal, I must say that the gentleman who makes this statement is entirely ignorant of the feeling and attitude of the people on relief.

First of all, the amount of money received on relief is entirely inadequate for even the bare necessities of life, and the idea of people living in ease and contentment without being able to pay doctor's bills, dental bills, rent, gas and electric bills, and without the means of purchasing the cheapest form of amusement, is beyond comprehension. I know from personal contact that the majority of the people on relief are disgusted with present conditions, and are ashamed of their personal and individual situations.
Philadelphia. CHARLES J. TETLOW.

Sir:—What editorial comment have you to make on the enclosed advertisement? It appeared in *The Arizona Republic* of Phoenix:

FOR SALE, barber shop, good business. Reason for selling, going on relief. E. B. B——.
Constellation, Arizona. ALICE MCLAIN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 15: As of April 20, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Bonus.—Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has introduced a "compromise" bonus bill, S. 2605, which has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee, and probably will be reported to the Senate soon.

This bill would amend the World War Adjustment Compensation Act of 1924 "to permit veterans who so desire to surrender their certificates and in lieu thereof receive negotiable bonds." A provision is included making it a fraud to purchase such bonds from veterans for less than the par value thereof. This is done to protect the veteran seeking to cash his bond immediately.

The Mississippi Senator explains that his bill "will give to the veterans the amount of their adjusted-service credits with interest compounded from November 11, 1918, instead of only from 1925." His proposal also includes language stating the policy of Congress to be against general pension legislation.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Ship-Subsidies. — Companion bills have been introduced, one in the House (H.R. 7521), and one in the Senate (S. 2582), to provide a direct subsidy for the American merchant marine instead of indirect subsidy through mail-contracts. Representative Bland of Virginia, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, sponsored the measure in the House, and Senator Copeland of New York, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, the one in the Senate.

Under the proposed legislation, a "Merchant Marine Authority" of five members is established, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Also, there would be created an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs to control activities not handled by the Authority.

Three forms of subsidy are provided under the legislation, namely, construction, operating, and trade-promotion. In the case of construction and operating subsidies, the difference between foreign and American costs would be the basis of subsidy; in the instance of trade-promotion, operators would be compensated for losses sustained in new trade-lines. For construction purposes, it is provided that operators can borrow up to three-fifths of construction costs.

The Postmaster General would be enabled to negotiate twenty-year contracts for carrying of the mails without subsidies.

• • •

Government Operation of Railways.—Senator Wheeler of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is sponsor of a bill for government operation of the railroads, numbered S. 2573. The measure provides for establishment of a corporation to be known as the "United States Railways" which would take over and operate the country's various railroads. A common stock of $500,000,000 would be provided.

Under the bill, railway-property could be acquired by purchase, eminent domain, contract, and exchange of United States Railway stock for existing rail stock.

• • •

War-Time Travel and Loans.—Senators Nye, of North Dakota, and Clark, of Missouri, members of the Senate special committee investigating munitions, have introduced two resolutions, one relating to travel in time of war, the other to making of loans to warring nations. Senate Joint Resolution 99 provides for withdrawal of passport-issuance to United States citizens traveling in the warzone, or on the vessel of a belligerent Power, except under regulations issued by the President. Senate Joint Resolution 100 would make it unlawful to extend loans to any nation engaged in war for buying munitions. This would not apply, however, to an ally of the United States if this country were engaged in the conflict.

Title and Author	Bill Number		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
1	2	3	4 Committee Referred To	5 Committee Amendments	6 Date Rep't'd To House	7 House Floor Amendments	8 Final Action	9 Committee Referred To	10 Committee Amendments	11 Date Rep't'd To Senate	12 Senate Floor Amendments	13 Final Action	14 Conference Rep't Approved	15 President's Signature
BONUS														
Patman	HR1		W. & M.	(10)	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896		W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2		.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	S2605		.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Arnold	HR4442		Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	(13)	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255		Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913		Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644		Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Taylor	HR6223		Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(a)	4-15	(b)	4-16	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Sandlin	HR6718		Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	....	....
4-Billion RELIEF							Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117		Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE														
Doughton	HR7260		W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(g)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142		W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130		.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK														
Connery	HR2746		Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87		.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	None	3-23	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN							Passed					Passed		
Steagall	HR6021		Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	....	....
Fletcher	S1771		.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT														
Jones	HR5440		Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384		Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG														
Mead	HR3972		I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5		.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(14)	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.														
Huddleston														
Bus Truck	HR5262		I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn														
ICC Reorg.	HR5365		I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379		I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler												Passed		
Bus. Truck	S1629		I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(c)	4-12	(d)	4-16	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635		.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans	S1632		.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634		.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.														
Rayburn	HR5423		I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725		.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.														
Jones	HR7088		Agri.	(13)	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807		.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD														
Connery	HR6288		Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958		.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY							Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
Doughton	HR6359		W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	....
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION							Passed							
Doxey	HR6424		Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS							Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732		R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION														
Harrison	S2445		.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE							Passed							
Mead	HR6511		P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420		.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKellar	S2454		.....	....	....	....	.....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS							Passed							
McSwain	HR5529		M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT														
Jones	HR7018		Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead	S2367		.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(e)	4-11	(f)	....	....	....

(a) The Senate Appropriations Committee increased the total of the Interior Department Appropriations bill from $58,765,656 to $61,336,608.

(b) The Senate approved the Committee amendments to the Interior Department bill and added $10,000 for an Under Secretary of the Interior.

(c) The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee inserted a number of clarifying amendments to the Bus and Truck (Motor-Carrier) Bill.

(d) The Senate struck out language which would have specified authority for the ICC to deal with intrastate Commerce when such commerce interferes with interstate commerce.

(e) The Farm-Tenant Bill was explained in Chart No. 12 appearing in THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 6, 1935.

(f) The Senate began consideration of the Farm-Tenant Bill on April 16.

(g) The House rejected the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan, the Lundeen and other plans, and left the original bill practically intact.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Shall We Leave?—HE—"Where are all the nice girls this evening?"

SHE—"Out with the handsome men."—*Answers (London).*

Don't Like the Type.—MRS. BROWN—"Do you know, dear, I was reading the other day that an ostrich can see very little, and can digest anything."

MRS. SMITH—"What an ideal husband!" — *Boston Evening Transcript.*

***Sandy* Again.** — The Scotch patient was fumbling in his pocket.

"You don't need to pay me in advance," said the dentist.

"I'm no going to," was the reply. "I'm only counting ma money before you give me the gas."—*Troy Times-Record.*

Prediction: Fair But Cooler. —MRS. SMITH (showing portrait of herself in her mother's arms) —"This is how I looked twenty years ago."

GUEST—"Wonderful! And who is the baby on your arm?"—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Too Bad.—FRIEND—"I suppose you have your share of doubtful bills on your books?"

MERCHANT—"I only wish they were. There's no question about most of them."—*Border Cities Star.*

Age of Specialization. — BEGGAR—"It isn't that I'm afraid to work, ma'am, but there ain't much doing now in my particular line."

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Why, what are you?"

BEGGAR—"A window-box weeder, ma'am."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Hang Him Out.—An Irish Guards officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the unsoldierly appearance of a recruit.

"He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sor."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sor."

"Absolutely certain he washes?"

"Yes, sor, but he dries a bad color, sor."—*Stray Stories.*

Sympathy.—The town-clerk of a small town in Scotland had the misfortune to lose his leg in a railway accident. As a mark of appreciation of his long services, the council provided him with an artificial limb. A few months afterwards the same official was unlucky enough to have his other leg fractured in a trap-accident.

The mishap was naturally the topic of much discussion in the little town, and one old man was heard to remark: "It's a gey bad business for the puir man, but is it his ain leg or the leg that belongs to the toon that's broken?"—*Passing Show (London).*

© Punch, London. Reproduced by special arrangement with the proprietors

Plumber: *"Well, 'ave you brought all the tools?"*
New Boy: *"Yes, Sir."*
Plumber: *"You would!"*

Last Stand.—The father was reading the school-report which had just been handed to him by his hopeful son. His brow was wrathful as he read: "English, poor; French, weak; mathematics, fair"; and he gave a glance of disgust at the quaking lad. "Well, dad," said the son, "it is not as good as it might be, but have you seen that?" And he pointed to the next line, which read: "Health, excellent."—*American Boy.*

Not Recently.—LAWYER—"You say you saw the man stabbed in the hay-field with a fork. What kind of a fork?"

WITNESS—"Well, did you ever see a tuning-fork or an oyster-fork in a hay-field?"—*Grit.*

No Luck.—"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that, mummy, but they never do stop."—*Illinois Guardsman.*

Suitability. — "Aren't some of the hats women wear absurd?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and yet when some people put them on they *Do* look *So* appropriate." — *Washington Evening Star.*

Quiet!—"I want a shave," said the disgruntled Sergeant as he climbed into the barber's chair. "No haircut, no shampoo, no rum, witchhazel, hair-tonic, hot towels or face-massage. I don't want the manicurist to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to handle my feet. I don't want to be brushed off, and I'll put on my coat myself. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber quietly. "Lather, sir?"—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Just Meddling.—The hawker had just been moved on by the policeman, and was cross about it. "Garn, who wouldn't be a policeman?" he taunted. "Nothing to do but stand still doing nothing, while he walks around listening for anything he can see."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Stage-offer Next.—SINGLE HEN who can milk, to work on farm.—*Advertisement in York (Pa.) paper.*

Look Out for Trouble!—Members of Class of '31 To Marry Scranton Girl.—*Head-line in North Adams (Mass.) paper.*

History Up to Date.—In 1936, General Houston was elected president of the Republic of Texas.—*San Antonio paper.*

In the Order Named?—One week from to-day Mrs. ——— will appear in police court to murder her husband and Mrs. ———.—*Washington paper.*

New Oratorical Gesture.—Mr. ———, speaking for only a few minutes, was followed by Judge ———, who reviewed the evidence for the defense in an able manner, holding to his teeth during 45 minutes.—*Robersonville (N. C.) paper.*

Good Place to Keep It.—It means simply the recognition of the right of the Nazis to put their fleet under the same council table.—*Boston paper.*

They Must Be Neat.—Electrically operated registers which accept only nickles, dimes, and tokens and drivers clad in new neat fitting uniforms, are other outstanding features.—*Jackson (Miss.) paper.*

The Well-Dressed Bridegroom.—The bridegroom was charming in a chic cocoa brown chiffon model, combined with white tucked net and lace bertha, and corsage of brown and white orchids.—*Salt Lake City paper.*

Or Something.—Doctor ——— is a small, quiet man of fifty-nine whose word is seldom questioned to-day in matters of comparative anatomy. He is sixty-two.—THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED